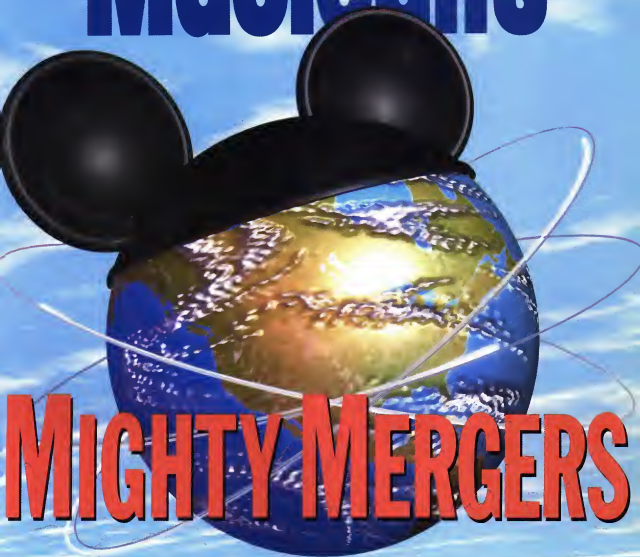


CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

AUGUST 14, 1995 \$3.50

# Maclean's



## MIGHTY MERGERS

**DISNEY CAPS A SEASON  
OF STUNNING DEALS**

....

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BANKS BE NEXT?**



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## Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
AUGUST 14 1995 \$5.95 VOL. 18 NO. 33

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PHOTOGRAPH: (Clockwise from top left) Charles  
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C. Smith/PhotoDisc; (Clockwise from top right) Charles  
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## Mighty mergers



32 As part of a strategic  
campaign to expand  
their operations around the  
world, North American  
companies are in the  
thick of an unprece-  
dented round of acqui-  
sitions. Every station  
signs of economic  
uncertainty have not  
cooled the pace of  
deals—including last  
week's \$25.6-billion  
takeover of AIG by  
Daimler. And observers  
predict even more action in  
the coming months



## The price of fame

16 Ottawa police say an  
unemployed former  
Nova Scotia fisherman charged  
with murdering popular sports-  
caster Brian Smith as he left  
work at his TV station harbored  
a dislike of the media. Smith,  
they said, was just "in the  
wrong place at the wrong time."

## A winner at the wheel

44 With a victory at the raucous  
Indianapolis 500 and a trans-  
Atlantic bidding war for his services,  
driver Jacques Villeneuve has sped  
into the top echelons of international  
racing. At the rate he is going, he may  
even emerge from the long shadow of  
his father, the late Formula One star  
Gilles Villeneuve





## Healthy debate

Congratulations on your special report "A Prescription for medicine" (July 31). Especially valuable was the evidence that nurse practitioners could do 62 per cent of doctors' work at 38 per cent of the cost. In view of this, I find it hard to understand why you said not one word about alternative forms of medicine, such as chiropractic, naturopathy, hermetology and acupuncture.

Dr. George B. McLaughlin,  
Toronto



Ontario's North York General Hospital: alternatives, responsibility, access

In your article "A prescription for medicine," the most important point that you failed to discuss was patient responsibility. Many of the problems with the cost of health care today are the result of patients seeking need and help for minor problems, shopping from doctor to doctor and demanding procedures that are not necessary. This subject has been raised for many years by physicians and their associations. But your remarks have failed to recognize this problem or tackle it in any meaningful way under the guise that medicine in Canada is universal. The original principle of "reasonable access to care" has been expanded by governments—not by the medical profession.

Dr. Richard J. Kennedy,  
Calgary

"A prescription for medicine" in 10 easy doses does not at any time make the patient in charge of the receipt of care of our cherished healthcare system. I suggest the health card be used as a credit card to pay for medical procedures. Patients would authorize a debit to their medical account. Knowing the costs involved, the patients would then be in a position to make their payment to and medical personnel in deciding the benefits of a particular procedure. This is a significant departure from current practice. Canadians as a whole are a thrifty lot, and given the opportunity to assess cost versus value, they will make the correct decision. Let the patient be accountable.

James F. Williams,  
Regina, Ont.

There is a profound conflict in a society whose religious and cultural values prohibit that life is beyond price, but whose political and economic agenda is driven to control publicly funded health care expenditures. While there are undeniable problems with the current system, measures within it still operate such that a physician can act in a patient's

best interest. Canadians should be aware that your proposed prescription for medicine contains many elements—physicians on salary, comprehensive health examinations, insurance only certain services—that may create disincentives and barriers to providers who seek to deliver the highest standard of care. This means a sacrifice that such a system might lead to systematic denial of access to service and/or quality of care.

Dr. David C. Mendelsohn,  
Toronto

## Not different

Federal Indian Affairs Minister Ronald Lewis, in his letter referring to Diane Finlay's column on my book *Our House or Mother Land?*, states that the government is committed to building "a new relationship with aboriginal people through treaty negotiations" ("Parliamentary," July 28). Did I ever occur to Mr. Lewis that the best relationship would be to cease to treat them differently from other Canadians? One wise Canadian has said: "The greatest gift in our grant is to make someone an ordinary Canadian. Why should our native people settle for anything less"—or seek anything more?

Melanie H. Smith,  
Victoria

## A higher value

In your article on nuclear power, an error was made regarding the value of electricity produced by Ontario Hydro's nuclear units. A troubled nuclear facility ("Cover," Aug. 7). You stated Ontario Hydro's nuclear plants will produce 538 billion worth of electricity over their lifetime. In fact, they will produce

about \$194 billion worth of electricity. A better comparison would be to place the net book value of the nuclear assets—about \$24.9 billion after the capital costs already recovered—against the 538 billion worth of electricity already produced by the units.

Mary McLaughlin,  
Vice-president, Corporate Communications,  
Ontario Hydro,  
Toronto

## Back to the land

I just finished reading Peter C. Newman's "The national dream deferred" in your special issue: "A quest passes" (July 1). It is not all that we are, but our relationship with the land runs very deep. It represents us and remains true in this shattering, uncharted world of just who we are.

Daniel Storey,  
Toronto

I have just returned home after an extended visit to Western Canada to visit about national parks in your July 1 issue ("The crown jewels"). Our visit to Jasper, Banff and other spectacular sites convinced us of at least two things: Canadians are unforgettably gracious hosts, and Peter Gosselin should be proud of their programs. The scenery was enhanced by carefully orchestrated viewing stations that were well maintained. The Mounties are a Canadian symbol to many Americans, but we have much more to learn.

Roger H. Falster,  
Wilton Road Island, S.C.

Medicine's relevance reaches across the entire map to which the global and local. Please send me the address and telephone number. Write: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 2A7. Fax: (416) 593-7228. (E-mail: letters@maclean.ca or 777-227-2272/777@compuserve.com)

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AN AMERICAN VIEW



## A corporate killing— a public tragedy

BY FRED BRUNING

New York is a splashy town given to excesses. At one corner, a leonine discharges bejeweled passengers, at the next, an emaciated woman died only a parking lot ago black faced against a building. Making sense of such a place is no easy task. A beautiful city that also serves as the nation's premier showcase for demagogues and despots requires constant monitoring and careful analysis. It requires more than the self-interest of politicians and the indifference of government agencies. To survive in civilized fashion, New York City needs ideas, insight and advocacy. Some of that was lost on a Sunday morning last month, and a city that suffers too much now suffers a little more.

Gone from the scene is a talent called New York *Monday*, a 10-year-old urban affair that with *Newsday* the Long Island daily, which has been publishing since 1980 and is owned by the Times Mirror Co. of Los Angeles (and which, it should be noted, employs the writer of this column). The New York paper was a bundle of energy. Its spirit, ethically diverse staff went before the surface of the city and picked and chiseled and hammered away in search of truth with the zeal of miners paid by the pound. Time and again, *Monday* reporters broke stories that eluded the two other local tabloids and, often enough, they out-hustled the best paper in the world, the New York *Times*.

If New York *Monday's* front pages regularly conveyed a sense of hectic abandon, so did the city that provided its inspiration. The paper made no apologies for its split personality. Zany front pages were one thing—a famous debacle occurred when editors managed a picture to make it appear that Henry Kissinger and Timothy Wirth were shaking within a left hook of one another—and the writing style was equally fascinating.

The paper was a Pulitzer Prize, the high

est award in American journalism, for coverage of a 1980 subway crash. In 1988, columnist Murray Kempton took top honors for commentary and his colleague, Jim Dwyer, did the same this year. Readers of New York *Monday* got plenty for their 50 cents, and every day a complicated and astonishing city got the passionate attention it deserved. That was newspapering like they talked about at journalism school. This was what made people become reporters instead of account executives. This was democracy doing one-man politics. So what happened?

In 10 years, New York *Monday* did not make money. That is what happened. Its circulation faltered over the past two years and while numbers lately were improving (last count was about 230,000), the paper faced stiff and unrelenting competition from the *Daily News* and the *New York Post*—two businesslike for-profit papers were supposed to be long ago but never co-opted. The bottom line: keep on out of patience, and despite the best attempts of *Monday* editors to enter cash, Los Angeles pulled the plug on a Friday and sent the Sunday editions away to be the last breath for the New York paper. As many as 500 employees at the New York

*A newspaper's demise  
is not a private affair.  
When a paper is  
murdered, the chill  
ought to go down  
the spine of us all.*

Long Island office would lose their jobs through buy-outs and layoffs. Sad, but the message from *Monday* City was clear: sorry, dudes, but, like, business is business.

Why should anyone care? Plenty of people in the United States come to work these days and find sink ships. When a livelihood is lost, the setback is no less traumatic for a small-town worker than for a city editor. It also is true: that worthy endeavors often fail—how many people have opened a little bakery or curio shop only to have their hopes go bust?—and that hearts are badly broken every time. On the human level, the sadness and dejection is identical for all.

But a newspaper is not just the dream child of one individual or organization, and as demise is not a private affair. When a paper is murdered, the chill ought to go down the spine of us all. Stockholders may be stewards of the franchise, but the public is the real owner—not least the paper does face plutocrats. If all sectors want from a paper is fat dividend checks, they should consider other options—some nice software company, or maybe something in pharmaceuticals or biotechnology. Reduce the newspaper to the status of party-belly business and the country has problems.

And the country does. As of March, there were 1,500 daily papers in the United States—about 10 per cent fewer than a decade ago. Times Mirror has announced plans to close The Evening Sun of Baltimore and recently sold 150 editorial jobs at the Los Angeles *Times*. Previously, it changed The Denver Post and Dallas *Times Herald*. After he already sold New York *Monday*, Times Mirror chief executive Mark Wides, who went to Los Angeles from General Mills, where he had been making decisions pertaining to breakfast cereals, and he was committed to newspapers and understood their link to the common good. This may not be of comfort to the *Monday* people: new lookouts for jobs, but surely it will allow Wides to hold his head high the next time he attends a forum at First Amendment freedoms.

As the number of newspaper shrinks, so does the ethic that once sustained them. If owners have so little respect for their subscribers that they lose from the best cuts in an a beer hall, what is the public supposed to think? Fail to account the newspaper's habit and it dies. Kids aren't crazy about reading anymore, and television is a powerful rivaling force. And now we have the computers.

Electronic warriors keep talking about on-line services, but no one really believes the internet is better than the good old Daily Blegle—that twisted and imperfect word at pulp that lolls on back under their arms or propped on the pillow. No one really thinks that millions of Americans are going to gather round a screen and read the Sunday comics, or beat a tape show in the dark gloom and power. Books it isn't here. Newspapers are a subscription is the most accessible and recognizable form—old ducts, maybe, but current. Trouble is, there are people taking care with long guns and they have no respect for endangered species.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



# SUMMER OF HOPE

## Oka's Mohawks fight lawlessness in their backyard

For Jean Gabriel's hilltop home, the view can sometimes be deceiving, especially on a sunny summer afternoon. The land falls gently away, rolling down to the lake of Two Mountains where sailboats ride the breeze. Off to the east, screening the village of Oka from sight, lies a dark green stand of towering pines, the same small forest that captured Gabriel's attention for 78 tense days five summers ago. "We've never really managed to escape from that nightmare," says Gabriel, surveying the locale now. "You can never everything that's been happening around this place. The whole world seems, right back to the man that fell on all of us here in Kanehsatà in 1990."

The source of the latest crisis in the tree-lined Mohawk community 50 km west of Montreal was marijuana, several tens of it. As Gabriel stood on his hilltop late last week, scraps of the *Sorensen* and *Quebec*, the provincial police force, were busy nearby in their second raid in less than a week, the 82 yanked 3,500 marijuana plants from fields in and around Mohawk territory, completing an operation that began on July 28 when both the police and the Mohawks themselves collected and burned piles of thousands of plants.

In all, 16 fields of cannabis were uncovered and close to 35,000 plants destroyed. And for Gabriel, a newly elected 29-year-old chief of Kanehsatà's Mohawks, the strike offered a glimmer of hope for a community that has not had much reason for cheer in the five years since the *Deschamps* crisis. "The bottom line is we finally got rid of a real problem," he remarks. "Not a shot was fired. Nobody was injured. More to the point, it happened because a few courageous people were willing to step forward."

Kanehsatà's marijuana fields were an open secret in the community. Press reports and rumors circulated for more than a year about a well-organized network of Mohawks, many with family links to members of the ruling band council, engaging in widespread cannabis cultivation on farms purchased by the federal government as part of an effort to create a land base for Mohawks in the area. "Everybody knew about it," maintained former grand chief Clarence Sorensen. "We had reports they were paying some of our kids \$100 a day

to pick the plants. But nobody wanted to speak out for fear of retaliation, or worse, by the thugs employed by the people who have been growing the stuff."

Most in Kanehsatà believe that at least some of the 30 members of the band council were well aware of the situation. They say that, even though they are aware that Grand Chief Jerry Peltier, who was narrowly elected last June, publicly stated a week ago that he had never received any written or formal complaint about the matter, that Sorensen, who lost the election to grand chief de Peltier by just 32 votes, maintained that Peltier had to have known even if what was going on. "I know that there were regulars that with Jerry's people on Nov. 21, 1994, in a restaurant to tell them about the marijuana fields and ask them to do



**Jerry Peltier: His credibility as grand chief was undermined**

something to clean up the situation," he said. Whatever the accuracy of those charges, as action was taken by Peltier or the band council with a Radio-Canada reporter, Alan Peard, credited by Kanehsatà sources, broke the story in late July. That, in turn, prompted Quebec Public Security Minister Serge Ménard to move. It was a delicate operation, as Ménard was clearly anxious to avoid repeating the mistakes of 1990, when an intervention 50 km inside a police raid on a Mohawk demonstration precipitated the occupation of the Oka golf course as displaced land and ignited the summer-long crisis. Mo-

**hocking marijuana at Kanehsatà: 'We finally got rid of a real problem'**



ried received no aid from the federal officials, who ignored that the matter was a provincial affair. He did, however, receive a helping hand from an unlikely source—the Mohawks themselves. Many leaders from the nearby reserves of Kahnawake and Akwesasne stepped in, presenting the reluctant Kanehsatà band council to act. In the end, 92 agents in civilian dress, armed only with hal-sterned videotapes, moved onto the Mohawk lands alongside members of Kanehsatà's Watch Teams, the territory's unofficial native police force. For both the Quebec government and the SAs, the outcome was a victory. The

police force managed to reestablish its tarnished image. And Premier Jacques Parizeau's Parti Québécois government scored political points by successfully solving a potentially explosive situation. Among the losers were the federal government and Grand Chief Peltier. By standing back from the affair, perhaps in the hope of embarrassing the *Proteus* on the eve of an independence referendum, Ottawa ran the risk of appearing ineffectual. As for Peltier, his credibility as a leader was seriously undermined. A brutal collision of Kanehsatà residents was forced in an attempt to pressure the 65-year-old grand chief into resigning.

Despite the opposition, Peltier is not likely to quit. His responsibility is visible throughout the crisis, refusing all interviews and allowing Robert Gabriel, the band council member in charge of public security, to handle the marijuana issue. His supporters, however, angrily dismiss the charges against him as baseless, according to Robert Gabriel, the village council's most outspoken critic, hatred and false propaganda. "Added Gabriel: "The majority of the Mohawk people at Kanehsatà do support his leadership."

Still, Peltier's authority has been undermined, which even his supporters admit may help to curb a style of governing that is increasingly "I like Jerry and I think his intentions are good," says longtime Kanehsatà resident Gordie Oke, "but he is certainly not fond of counselling anybody about anything once he's made up his mind. He's going to have to talk less and listen more."

For the long-suffering residents of Kanehsatà, that is likely to be a benefit. There has been a steady breakdown of law and order since the Oka crisis—a direct result, say many residents, of the SAs' forced withdrawal. "There's been a deterioration," says Jean Deschamps, "but that has allowed the marijuana peddlers and others like them to flourish."

There were even signs last week that long-stalled negotiations to resolve some of the community's problems may have been given a boost. Ottawa and Kanehsatà's Mohawks agreed in 1993 to open talks aimed at finding solutions to the community's long-standing problems over self-government, policing, taxation and development. Despite that agreement, there have been no serious talks for the past two years.

But federal Indian Affairs Minister Brian Wilson was to meet this week with David Cloutier, Quebec's chief spokesman on native affairs. While Ottawa is not anxious to agree to Quebec's long-standing demand for a seat at the table, which may well be secured in the meantime, it only to avoid any possible explosion among the Mohawks of Kanehsatà.

## Last stand at CFB Ipperwash

The action took many people, including native leaders, by surprise. At 1:00 p.m. on July 21, a school bus carrying about a dozen Ontario-based members of a splinter group of hard-Clayton band and sympathizers—drawn through the north gate of Canadian Forces Camp Ipperwash, a 2,200-acre base on the shore of Lake Huron, 45 km northeast of Sarnia, Ont. The vehicle crashed through the door of a drill hall before backing up and ramming a jeep carrying two men from the government in 1982 under another canopy of vehicles carrying native men, women and children proceeded past the simple group-ware bannier at the camp's main gate. They broke into the chapel and officers' mess and then rushed to judge, claiming that the camp, appropriated from the Chippewas of the Thames in 1982 under the War Measures Act. It rubbied theirs. With tension mounting, Milt-Gris Ryan Stephenson, commander of the army in Ontario, decided to withdraw the 500, barely used by the military in recent years. At 11:30 p.m., Camp Ipperwash's last remaining 10 military police withdrew. "It's a very bad situation," said Canadian Forces spokesman Capt. Mark Bone. "We didn't want confrontation, especially with women and children there."

What followed was a tense standoff, not between the military and natives—as was the case at Oka, Ont., in 1990—but between the soldiers who still had barracks at the Skook Point First Nation but are not a band's recognized base, and the nearby 1,600-member Kettle and Skook Point band, led by Chief Thomas Brissette. Pending an environmental review and cleanup of the camp, which has a long range and may contain unexploded ordnance, it was to have been turned over to Brissette's band in part of an agreement reached last year with the federal government. But frustrated with the slow pace of negotiations over funding for the study, the Skook Point faction took matters into their own hands. Brissette says that he is concerned that their action makes all native people "look bad," and he convinced the military for retrieving. "I don't think they should have just walked off," Brissette told *Maclean's*.

Brissette's band called on these accusations and had members in the camp, slowing the Kettle and Skook Point First Nation to continue negotiations for its return. But at week's end, about 100 militants at Ipperwash vowed to hold their ground. "After eating beer and watching the storm," and according to Glen George, "we're not about to leave."

SCOTT STEELE

DANIEL CANE at Kanehsatà

## The price of fame

**Broadcaster Brian Smith's murder shocks Ottawa**

Ottawa television station CITE went briefly to black last week, a rare suspension of its broadcast signal that marked a reporter's silence to the memory of a fallen local hero. Brian Smith had played high-school football and junior hockey in Ottawa before going on to a professional hockey career that included two years in the National Hockey League. But Smith's reputation and local fame came later, as a longtime sports broadcaster for CITE, the city's most popular television station. It was that recognition and fame, apparently, that met him killed.

Smith, 56, who married for the first time only two years ago, was shot in the forehead and fatally wounded on Aug. 1, as he walked up of the court broadcast center at the end of his supper-hour broadcast. He died the next day, just a few hours after a man tagged himself in at the courthouse. Jeffrey Amburgey, 34, a costume shop owner from Nova Scotia who was unemployed and living in the capital, was charged with first-degree murder and held for 80 days of psychiatric assessment. Amburgey's lawyer, Michael Neville, said his client told grand jury when he returns to court on Sept. 29, Amburgey, who insists on a bloody posture in

paranormalists and speculators as he appeared in court, has man of the law before. Complaining that he could hear radio broadcast casts through his teeth, he attacked a radio station manager in Bridgewater, N.S., in 1998. Although he never showed up for his trial, he was found guilty of assault and fined \$300 or two weeks in jail. But Bridgewater authorities decided that it was not worth their while to track him to his new home in Ontario.

The tragedy of Smith's death was compounded by the fact that he was simply an accidental victim of what police said was one man's desire for the money. Five Ottawa police officers, accustomed to violence in a city that has changed dramatically since the distant days when Wilfrid Laurier could take the streetcar to work and Lester Pearson could walk down the Sparks Street Mall without background, described the killing as senseless. "Mr. Smith was in the wrong place at the wrong time," said Sgt. Gerry Sun. "This particular individual was angry at members of the media. Mr. Smith was the first personality he recognized." The assassin had singled himself in the 427th parking lot, about 60 ft from the building entrance. When Smith, who had



**CJDT's Smith, Arnaburg under arrest (left):  
'In the wrong place at the wrong time'**

out, witnesses said, the gunman took a 20-calibre rifle from the trunk of his car and fired two shots. One landed in target. The man then conclusively returned the gun to the car.

At the time of the shooting, Smith was rushing to a charity banquet for the Children's Wish Foundation, which helps kids afflicted by life-threatening diseases. He and Brian Kilbride, coach of the Ottawa 67's junior hockey team and a longtime friend, were supposed to emcee the banquet and auction off hockey sticks donated by Eric Lindros and Patrick Roy. Organizer Garry Coburn recalled that when he visited the annual event in 1993, he had mostly getting celebrities to participate. Characteristically, Smith ignored "Smith was always there," said Coburn.

By ironic coincidence, the killing came the same week that Statistics Canada reported

that murder and violent crime are actually on the wane. The murder rate of 2.64 for every 100,000 people was down six per cent over a year, and now stands at its lowest in 35 years. Last year, 506 homicides were reported, compared with 630 the year before. All types of violent crime dropped by five per cent from 1983 to 1984, following a slight decline the year before. But police caution that the drop follows long years of rising crime rates.

Smith was born into a sports family. His father, Lex, who died in 1982, played for the Boston Bruins in 1941. He was on the team won the Stanley Cup. His brother Gary was an NHL goaltender for so many teams that he was nicknamed "Suisse." Alex's son Brian also is in the NHL. Brian Smith also played in the World Hockey Association. In 1973, he connected Max Keeney, CQ's veteran news director, to take him on as a sportswriter with the CTV affiliate. Sports was Smith's life, and his wife, Alexia Katus. And it was their life together: when the couple landed in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., they were wearing golf clothes. The bill for the city hall ceremony was \$60, recalled Katus, and they both took out their wallets. "He said, 'I'll get the wedding, you

Smith's death left Ottawa's sports community in shock. At Ottawa Stadium, fans flew at ballparks for the baseball game between the Ottawa Lynx and the Scranton Red Barons. And players for the Kansas Riders of the Canadian Football League raised their helmets in a tribute to Smith at their game last week, while the crowd joined in a five-minute cheer to celebrate Smith's life.

Police said they found a list of media personalities' names at Aensberg's apartment, and an official at the city's press club said a man had been spotted three times for unruly behavior while demanding to see various media members. Still, Krieger said the station had no plans to increase security. "We've made our reputation by being a community station," he added, "and that means the community must have access." In the end, events such as last week's tragic shooting remain impossible to predict—and just as hard to prevent.

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# Wild in the streets

Teenage gangs wreak havoc in Winnipeg

In the early morning hours of July 25, a blue silver striped van screeched to a halt beside a 13-year-old native boy, Joseph Spence, who was on his way to his aunt's house in north-central Winnipeg. According to witnesses, someone from the van yelled out, "You 13!"—a shorthand for Jeffrey Proulx, one of two rival native street gangs who have been fighting a turf war in the inner-city neighbourhood for the past two years. Before Spence could answer, he received a head shotgun blast to the back and slumped to the ground in a pool of blood. The following day, Winnipeg police charged a 16-year-old native youth with first-degree murder in connection with the shooting. One week later in the home, another young native, Eugene Greene, 15, was brought out with friends outside a chopin crabs near where Spence died. According to police, a car pulled up and two people wearing masks entered, one with a shotgun and the other with a 20-calibre rifle. They opened fire on the group, leaving Greene with 30 shrapnel pellets embedded in his head and shoulders.



The Spence-Jaworski 'baptism'

Greene was later treated and released from the hospital. Late last week, police arrested a 16-year-old native youth in relation to the shooting—and said they were increasingly concerned that the crisis represented yet another escalation in the street-gang violence that has plagued the city in recent months.

By police estimates, there are at least eight active street gangs in Winnipeg—three of them formed by inner-city native youth—with a total membership of about 200. Although their numbers are small, the havoc they wreak is considerable. Police believe the gangs are partly responsible for a recent upsurge in armed robberies, breaking and entering and auto thefts—a trend starkly reflected in a Statistics Canada report released last week that showed crime rates dipping everywhere in Canada except Manitoba. And as the antagonism between the rival gangs intensifies, their members are becoming better armed, with used-car shotgun and rifle replacing fists and knives as the weapons of choice. In June, the Winnipeg police later established a 15-member street gang unit in June and gave it a four-month mandate to round up an array of the young criminals as possible (by last week, the unit had made over 80 arrests). Manitoba Attorney General Rosemary Virey has also made youth crime a top priority. Virey says that ending the violence will require a joint effort by parents, schools and police—as well as government. But she

urges that Ottawa must do its part by reinvigorating the Young Offenders Act. "They should lengthen the sentences so that young offenders realize the consequences of their actions," says Virey.

Others argue that tougher penalties and enforcement will do little to deter young people who sometimes use street gangs as an alternative to their own honestly abusive or chaotic family lives. Winnipeg is home to no more than 60,000 natives, about 30 per cent of the city's population. But social workers estimate that at least half the adult natives in Winnipeg are unemployed and that more than half the city's welfare budget goes to support aboriginal clients. Many live in government-subsidized housing projects in the inner city. Alcohol abuse is common, and children are often left unsupervised. "They live in hopelessness and so they're got nothing much to lose," said Keith Cooper, director of Winnipeg Child and Family Services. "There's a lot of talk about how dangerous it is to have kids in the street. But in many cases, it's even more dangerous at home."

St. A. Cameron, head of the Winnipeg police later's street gang unit, agreed that the organized crime rings often young people as entry into what might seem to them a better life. "In their world, there is a certain amount of prestige and pleasure attached to being in a gang," he said. For all of that, some of the gang members profess more necessary motives. "It's all about money," said Danny, 15, of why he joined a native gang called the Overlords. Spending late one evening last week he sold marijuana and LSD to suburban teenagers at Winnipeg's Central Park. Danny said that he can make up to \$200 on a good day. Still, he acknowledged that life on the street can be brutal, recalling how a friend of his recently sold frozen food to his face after being striped naked in a party and beaten up by rivals from the Indian Point.

That kind of casual violence—among gang members and by them against ordinary citizens—is starting to give Winnipeg an ominous reputation. Last February, for example, six visiting Americans (two in six-figure cars) at Grand Park, N.D., were stranded in downtown Winnipeg by 20 teenagers wielding metal pipes, chains and beer bottles. One of the servicemen had his nose broken, another suffered a head wound and a third required eye surgery. To counter the resulting bad publicity, Mayor Simon Thomson brought the servicemen back to Winnipeg in mid-March, where they were chauffeured about in a limousine and treated to the city's finest restaurants and night spots. As an exercise in damage control, the mayor's initiative succeeded spectacularly. But dealing with the root causes of the street violence now shaking Winnipeg will pose a much stiffer challenge.

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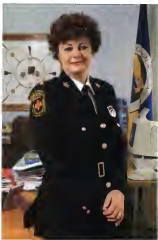
# A top cop blazes a gender trail

Calgary's Christine Silverberg is the first woman to lead a major police force

Christine Silverberg was 22 years old in late 1971 when she heard that the police department in Mississauga, just west of Toronto, was hiring. She thought police work sounded intriguing, and so she went down to pick up an application form at headquarters. There, she was ushered into a supervisor's office. "He would go away—I supposed to get the application—and he'd come back an hour later and say 'You're all right,'" Silverberg recalls. "And this went on for about eight hours." All day, Silverberg waited patiently in his office. All day, the superintendent would leave, ostensibly to fetch an application form, only to return empty-handed. "I thought, 'They're slow,'" she recalls. "And I didn't know what he was doing." But it never once occurred to her, she insists, that the officer did not want to give her an application, or that her gender was at issue. "I had never grown up thinking that girls did certain things and boys did certain things," Silverberg says. "My mother always told me I could do what ever I wanted to do."

And mother, ultimately, took best. Last month, Silverberg was named chief of the 1,132-member Calgary Police Service—the first woman appointed to head up a major metropolitan force in Canada. Now a 48-year-old mother of a 15-year-old girl and an eight-year-old boy herself, and deputy chief of the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police in southwestern Ontario for the past three years, Silverberg will take over the Calgary job on Oct. 30.

Over the years, however, Silverberg did discover that her gender could be an issue. "I had a supervisor at one stage in my career say to me, 'How can we even think about promoting you—you wear nice clothes, you wear nice jewelry, you're good-looking. What would the men think?'" she says. "And another supervisor commented that the reason she had no credit in policing was that 'your hormones are different from other women's.'" And,



Silverberg, co-workers say she was always 'distressed'

most recently, although the Calgary police commission voted unanimously to appoint Silverberg, at least one alderman subsequently expressed concern that Calgary's police officers were not ready for a woman boss. There was also a flurry of debate in local newspapers and on radio talk shows about the impact her appointment might have on police morale. But Silverberg herself, in an interview during a recent visit to the city to introduce herself to the troops, said that Calgary police officers had expressed their support. In any event, she said, every time she launched into a new job, the inevitable gender issue quickly faded. "It's irrelevant," she said.

Still, to blaze such a gender trail in what remains a predominantly male profession

clearly requires persistence. Perhaps ambition, too—although Silverberg denies that she is ambitious. She seems to prefer the term determined. She grew up on a farm near Sedgemoor, just north of Brantford, 30 km northwest of Toronto, as the third of four children. (Two of her siblings went into policing, too—pure coincidence, she says. Her brother, James Bertram, is now deputy chief of the police force in Peel Region, west of Toronto, while her sister Catherine Bertram is an instructor at the Ontario Police College.) Silverberg recounts how one day when she was about 11, her father came to pick her up at a girl guide camp. From a long way off, he spotted Silverberg walking among a group of her friends. "I remember my father telling me, 'I know it was you by the determination of your walk,'" she says. "And so I must have, even at the age of 11, had what some people call determination."

Christine Bertram, as she was then named, graduated with a sociology degree from York University in Toronto in 1975. She landed a job as a corrections officer at the Venter Centre for Women in Brantford. The following year, she earned her Silverberg—now head of a department setting scores of career paths with Toronto's school board. And it was a few months after that, still working at the Venter Centre, that she went for the application form at the Mississauga police department. The superintendent there—a man she later came to admire—found out she was working at the Venter Centre sometime later in the afternoon. It was then, Silverberg says, that finally convinced him to give her an application form—although "I still don't know why it made such a difference."

Silverberg got the job in Mississauga—becoming only the second woman on the force. But at these days, women were not assigned to uniformed patrol duty, the normal starting point for male recruits. Instead, Silverberg began in the youth bureau, investigating such things as juvenile crime, child abuse

One night we're on the Ginza in Tokyo, and my wife says, I'm hungry, let's eat here. We go in, and order, we're not sure what. It comes and

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# FANNING THE FLAMES



Warrior burning in Krasno, fighting for hard land in 1991

BY BRUCE WALLACE

Old travel guidebooks to Yugoslavia—now little more than caution relics from a more innocent time—suddenly describe the inland region now known as Krajina, the Serbo-Croatian word for frontier. Compared with the gorgeous Dalmatian beaches or the cosmopolitan cool of Zagreb, the border town along Croatia's border with western Bosnia drew little notice, and few tourists. "It is really terrible, with lots of rubble, and you've got drunks and gangs and money dogs running loose in the yards," said Capt. John Shaw of Canada's Royal 22nd Regiment last week from the town of Rastovac, where peacekeepers monitored the movements of red Serbs and Croatian forces. Parts of Krajina are still abandoned people wait their 10th plain with acetylene. And sometimes, if the sun hits right, you look up at the hills and think you've slipped back 800 years, and the 800 century has been grafted onto a present culture."

"That is the land that Croatia has sworn to recover ever since it had to cede the territory to the local Serbian majority in the 1890 breakup of Yugoslavia. After that war was fought between the Serbs and Croats settled down, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman vowed repeatedly to take Krajina back by force if the international community did not broker a deal to put it peacefully back under Croatian

control. He even campaigned for re-election on the issue.

Zeljko Razin for keeping that promise arrived last week. At 5 a.m. on Friday, Aug. 4, the warlike secret as the Balkans exploded in to the open with an artillery barrage on "the occupied territory," as the Croats call it. With 300,000 troops taking part in the operation—double the forces of the Krajina Serbs—the Croats essentially resumed the 1991 war. At that time, their battle array included has been organized by the local Serbs, who had buckled from the well-equipped Yugoslav army. Last week, Croats put a better-trained and -equipped force to the test, firing hundreds of artillery rounds into Krajina and moving swiftly to capture its main city, Karlo. To the portrait of the region as poor and barren, and "unsustainable."

The Krajina province is a particularly dangerous development in the Balkan conflagration because of its potential to widen a war that has been largely contained inside Bosnia's borders since 1992. It remained to be seen whether Bosnian Serbs, as more extensively, the Serbo-Croatian Yugoslav army, would go to the aid of their Krajina cousins. But in the world press this month so concerned about and under the events of the Serbian World War that ended 50 years ago, the Balkans are a reminder of the persistent willingness of people to die over ethnic hatreds and go to war to settle their differences.



M70, which launched an air raid on a Serbian radar position that looked onto its plains. But also threatened strikes against the Croatian army to protect UN peacekeepers. Three UN soldiers, from Denmark and the Czech Republic, were killed in the first two days of fighting, and the situation in Croatia immediately worsened. The UN force in Karlo, numbering about 500, is in a bind.

Krajina Serbs have a long-standing reputation as adept, tough fighters. They are mountain men of line: a frontier people who came to the area some 500 years ago as escapees from invading Turks. When Croatia declared its independence from the Yugoslav federation in

1991, the Serbs instead carved out their own self-applied republic—still unrecognized by the international community—with a capital in Karlo. They also claimed 100,000 people. When that war erupted in a crisis, UN peacekeepers arrived to monitor a zone of separation between the two groups, and tried with no success to arrange an economic partitioning that might lead to a political settlement.

The situation deteriorated after May 1, when Croats struck to regain Western Slavonia, another Serbo-Croat pocket inside its former borders. "That was around 1991," says a Serbo-Croatian who was in the United Nations isolated on but did not intervene—at the two sides in Krajina on course for last week's more violent conflict. Further that the United Nations was standing aside for a Croatian advance, the Krajina Serbs effectively brought the UN mission in their reason to a standstill and burned UNOS, from policing the zone of separation. "The United Nations' credibility was destroyed here by what happened in Western Slavonia," said Croatia's Minister of Defense.

The Krajina Serbs had already consolidated all local arms and military aid, and they joined others who had earlier crossed the border into Bosnia to assist Serbs there in their still-unsettled battle with the Bosnian army for control of the Bihac pocket, one of the United Nations' supposed "safe zones." "People must understand that the Krajina Serbs have been fighting in Bihac with impunity for months and months," said a Serbo-Croatian who was in the field. "It is not for the first few days, then comes home for a break."

It is possible, however, that some of a wider Serbian-Croatian war are underway. Last week, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic showed little inclination to join the fray in Krajina. Instead, he chastised the Serbs there for failing to reach a political settlement with the Croats. Once described as the Butcher of the Balkans, Milosevic has become a more moderate figure in recent months on certain UN-imposed terms. Western governments have suggested that a moderate settlement against Serbia could be lifted if Milosevic plays a peacekeeping role in the region. And he has little affection for the Serbian leaders in either Bosnia or Krajina, who have drifted away from his sway. Indeed, many diplomats blamed last week that Milosevic was willing to let Croatia regain Krajina under an auspicious protest that Serbia could not control her own army in northern Croatia.

Such an agreement would be greatly preceded by a series of steps of relief in Serbian capitals, where negotiations have long since superseded morality as the cornerstone of policy. Illustration of Krajina to Croatia would resolve the most outstanding grievance of the war and establish a balance of power between the Balkan two strongmen, Milosevic and Tudjman. It would also allow the Croats to launch a massive attack on the Bosnian Serbs around Bihac, something the UN force has been unable to do. "This is a very important step," said a Serbo-Croatian diplomat in London. "It is a step towards a more balanced and responsible Croatia," said John Cook, the British ambassador on foreign policy. Politically, Britain, France, Russia and Canada all endorsed the Croatian advance, with Russia in particular accusing the United States of encouraging Croatian aggression. But those countries are also clearly eager to try to extricate themselves from the Balkan mess. A Canadian diplomat in Europe underscored that need last week by noting that the Liberal government in Ottawa was keen to get Canadian troops out of the region, but was presented only by a desire not to anger its allies in London and Paris.

The American bureaucracy even criticized last week's invasion, urging only that the Croats take care to avoid civilian casualties. Last week, Washington brokered the deal for a political settlement between Croatia and the Muslim-dominated government of Bosnia. The United States has been Tudjman's patron ever since, supporting his demand to recover the lost territories. When Bosnia and Croatia signed a military pact in the Croatian resort city of Split on July 22, U.S. ambassador Peter Galbraith appeared in the official photographs, a sign of American endorsement. Within days, the two sides launched a joint attack on the Bosnian Serbs in pursuit of last week's larger mission. All the great powers also signed that latest Balkan war is in a final throes, but, as usual in the region, the conclusion seems about to be written by armies in the field, rather than by negotiators around a table. □

# Questions of guilt and shame

*Prisoners of the Second World War still cannot forgive the Japanese*

BY MICHAEL POSNER

John Stroud remembers the anguish he waited at Waiata, carrying loads of coal 12 hours a day for 26 months, while his weight plunged from 150 to 75 lb. He remembers the women that stood from the crates of his fellow prisoners of war and the terrible desecration that occurred the camp, killing more than half its inmates. Roger Sear cannot forget the hunger, the starvation diet of watery soup and boiled rice that was designed to kill by degrees—and did. Bill Lockwood still craves saying memorial prayers for 350 POWs who died during a harrowing 75-day boat trip to Indonesia—their bodies accidentally thrown into the sea. Les Birchell, now 80 and living in Kingston, Ont., remembers being beaten every day for six months with rifles and knuck dusters. Winston Churchill called Birchell "the son of a bitch" because, as pilot on a reconnaissance mission, he warned the Allied Command of critical Japanese fleet movements in the Indian Ocean before he was shot down and captured. "There was one guy he was the most vicious person I've ever met," says Birchell. "He was a Japanese Canadian who had left Canada before the war started and gone back to become a traitor for the Imperial Japan. He'd built his cigarettes up your nose. I'd kill him now. I could kill him."

These war-torn veterans and many more will be evoked this week, as the Western Allies mark the 50th anniversary of V-Day, victory over Japan at the Second World War. Elsewhere, the commemoration has stirred renewed debate about the Asian world, the overseas war-torn states like Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and to face Japan's surrender by Emperor Hirohito on Aug. 15, 1945.

But for Stroud, Sear, Lockwood, Birchell

and thousands of other veterans of the Pacific Theatre, the memory of U.S. president Harry Truman's decision to drop the bomb is not an issue. Without it, they firmly believe, the Allies would have had to mount a land invasion of Japan, an operation that would have prolonged the war and a likely killed even more lives. The POWs would have been the first to die, since orders had already been given to execute all prisoners the moment the Allies landed. "The bomb was ghastly," sears Lockwood, 70, who this week is laying a wreath at ceremonies in Ottawa to honor those who served in the Pacific. "But war by definition is inhuman. To me, the bomb was a blessing."

Five decades later, however, the surviving remnant of 140,000 Allied soldiers taken prisoner by Japan—mostly men, an estimated 275 Canadians—now still waiting for an official and unqualified apology for atrocities committed against them. "It really pisses me off," says Roger Sear, 73, a veteran of the Royal Rifles of Canada who was captured during the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong in 1941. "There we are, Canada, at the United Nations, trying to bring these Serenades to justice for crimes against humanity. And we can't get our government to support our claims for reparation for what the Japanese did to us, despite our losses right through the end."

More getting for many was Ottawa's decision in 1988 to pay \$21,000 to 12,000 surviving Canadians of Japanese heritage who were mistakenly rounded up and interned

after Japan entered the war in 1940. "The government gave them the money," says Birchell, an RCMP sergeant leader shot down over the Indian Ocean in April, 1942, and imprisoned for the next three years. "It paid for lawyers to handle their case. It even sent a delegation to Japan to seek out other Japanese who might have been eligible for compensation. And we can't get five cents back? Yes, I am."

One group of veterans from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada has filed an action in Tokyo District Court, seeking a formal apology and compensation of \$20,000 for each of 30,000 POWs. Many survivors were held in camps along the River Kwai where they helped construct the 500-km Burma-Rail (Thailand) railroad. Last week, in a rare public confession, a Japanese reporter who was in charge of the prison work at one of those camps, Sookolai, apologized to his British captives. "The prisoners were not treated as human beings," Hiroshi Ake said. "They were not provided with the basic necessities of life. For my part in it—in a war criminal, I will never forget your suffering as you were burned and burned the bodies of your comrades." Some 1,000 men entered Sookolai in 1942; 90 days later, 1,200 were dead.

Canadian veterans are also pursuing their case through the United Nations Human Rights Commission, invoking the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war. A subcommittee is expected to review the dossier in October. The Canadian government, however, is not backing the claim, insisting that the 1951 peace treaty Canada signed with Japan formally extinguished all claims.

But whatever Ottawa's attitude, the



Birchell, and as a war pilot first, killed his own.

prospect of extracting a formal apology—no saying of reparations—from Japan are more some seem remote. In contrast to Germany, for example, where public remorse for the sins of Nazism is an old habit, the Japanese have been virtually silent. It is only in the past few years—since the 1993 collapse of the long-reigning Liberal Democratic Party and the election of a new Socialist-led coalition—that the Japanese government has begun to acknowledge that the conduct of the Imperial Japan was less than exemplary. Shortly after taking office, then-Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa issued a statement calling his country's actions tantamount to "an aggressive war and a wrong war."

Hosokawa was shying not just to the Japanese but to the American fact at Pearl Harbor in 1941 and its aftermath—the sac-

ing of Manila, the colorful prosecution of 200,000 Asian "comfort women" for the employment of Japanese troops; the Bataan Death March, which killed 30,000 POWs in the Philippines; and the lurid biological, chemical and medical experiments, including venereal disease, carried out by Japan's secret war in Manchuria. He was referring as well to earlier events: the 1937 assault on Nanking and the 1937 "Nanking Massacre," a six-week pogrom during which thousands of women were raped and an estimated 150,000 Chinese were murdered. Archival films of the episode show Japanese troops looting of train cars and cars, but, says Birchell, others drive into the air.

Both the current prime minister, Toshiki Miyazawa, and the new Emperor, Akihito, have delivered equally well-crafted statements of regret. But in a compromise resolu-

tion passed in June, the lower house of the Diet curiously avoided use of the word "apology" and instead expressed only deep remorse for "acts of aggression and colonial rule, carried out by our country in the past."

Japanese aggression is rarely mentioned in educational texts. On the contrary, when most Japanese citizens remember the Pacific War, it is in the context of the thermonuclear horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which killed some 300,000 people. This year on every year, the theme of commemorative ceremonies on Aug. 15 will be Japan as victim, not as perpetrator. Some of its most powerful politicians still make annual pilgrimages to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, which honors the war dead—including many who were hanged for committing war crimes. Among the old liberal Democratic Party and some prominent businessmen, Japan's military actions in the 1930s and '40s tainted Asia from the opposite view of Western colonial rule. The Japan War Veterans Association this year collected a petition signed by 4.5 million people opposing any government statement of contrition for its prosecution of the war.

In the 1940s, the *Confession* movement and the *Shinto* movement, which saw the emperor as a deity, a distance between a Christian culture of guilt, such as Germany's, and a Confucian culture of shame, such as Japan's. Turn by their guilt as architects of the Holocaust, the Germans confess repeatedly, seeking forgiveness. The Japanese, on the other hand, feel shame—and with it, the urge to suppress. "The Japanese wish to remain silent," wrote Ian Buruma in *The Wages of Guilt*, his 1994 book on how Germany and Japan have dealt with the legacy of the Second World War. "And shame all, [they] wish others to remain silent, too. The point is not guilt in the eyes of God, but public shame, embarrassment, dishonor."

Others view the Japanese reluctance to confront their past through the prism of postwar victims. Occupied by American troops until 1952—the first occupation in its history—Japan was very quickly co-opted into the U.S. strategy to wage war against the Soviet Union and, after 1949, with Chinese communists. Although war-crime trials were conducted in Tokyo, and thousands of military men were executed or imprisoned, Japan's ruling elite remained almost untouched. "The whole bureaucracy, the power structure, was left intact," says Michael Barnham, who teaches Japanese politics at Toronto's York University. "It was part of [U.S.] secretary of state John Foster Dulles plan to create a different vision of Asia, to keep China and Japan divid-



Canadian and British prisoners at the war's end; receiving a rare apology



ed. There was never any ability to have a great debate about the conduct of the war." But the root of Japanese war denial, many believe, is the culture of the society itself—intricate and fundamentally different from other Asian communities. "The Japanese don't believe in equality," says Canadian historian Desmond Morton, now teaching at McGill University in Montreal. "They're either better or worse than they are. We were better in 1945. As of 1950, it changed. They feel racially superior. They talk about the Koreans the way my grandfather might have talked about 'niggers.' Why should you apologize to people you regard as fairly superior?" Even now, notes Bernard, Japanese movements about foreign workers in their country—mostly other Asians—are all out of proportion to the actual numbers. "They fear the potential pollution of society. They fear crime. It's astonishing that an entire culture could feel safer with the influx of a few thousand immigrants, but there's a huge debate about whether Japan should be open or closed."

Such nationalistic ideas little to Canadian 1970s or others tortured by the Japanese. "I can't help it," says Harry Atkinson, 73, a Winnipeg Crusader captured in the Battle of Hong Kong, he spent 18 months in the shipyard at Nagasaki, working as a steward. "I still have feelings about the Japanese people. All these companies we think doing business with—they're not even close during the war." Over the years, some veterans have managed to come to terms with their resentment. "There's no way carrying that bitterness around with you," says Bill Leckowick. "I don't harbor a lot of hatred. It doesn't do anybody any good." But among the Canadians, at least, that seems to be a minority opinion. To this day most refuse to own a Japanese automobile. "I won't buy a Japanese car!" says the son of a Japanese Jeweler. "The notion of forgiveness was not common after the war." Says Len Birchall, "I can't forgive someone for something they won't even admit they did in the first place."

For Japanese-Canadians, the anniversary of 50 years is a quite different character, reflecting their forced separation during the war. With anti-racism sentiment running rampant, the Liberal government of Jean Chrétien has ordered 25,000 Japanese-Canadians from British Columbia—many of them Canadian citizens—in makeshift labor camps and expropriated their property. "People sometimes say to me, 'Look what your country did to you,'" says Eric Mika, former president of the Association of Japanese-Canadians. "But my country in Canada, and the Canadian government destroyed our community." Mika regards the 1988 settlement as a major step forward for Canada in the human rights arena. He applauds Ottawa

for seeking out those Japanese-Canadians exiled to Japan during the war. Japanese officials were quite unapologetic by this point, Mika recalls. "One of them told me, 'It takes a nation country to do what Canada is doing. Japan is technologically far ahead, but in terms of human rights, we're not there.'"

At a news conference in Tokyo this past spring, three men who had worked with the prisoners Unit 731 said they were ashamed that Japan could still be claiming its conduct of the war, given the gruesome experiments on human subjects they and others had carried out in the name of scientific research. "The Japanese were under tight control," insisted Ken Yasuda. "They may not realize to this day that the Chinese were soldiers, and the Koreans were even below that."

Historians are often tempted to draw



Expatriate Akiba and Empress Michiko honor Tokyo's war dead, well-crafted sentiments

lessons from the past. But Desmond Morton, for one, thinks it is "a hopeless task." On this issue, he says, "the best you can do is try to understand where the Japanese are. Understand and move on. We're not going to change their attitudes." The other common tendency is to police speech—the flood of anti-pornography of evil, evidence of Western racism, or the flood as an instrument of war, among them on both sides of the war; the Japanese as victims or the Japanese as aggressors. "Neither extreme is terribly helpful," says Yuki's Bernard. "War is not just good or evil. Why does it have to be one or the other? Why can't we just live with the ambiguity?"

BYN ELEANOR ORRICK STOKES in Tokyo

## WORLDS APART

The question of Japan acknowledging its part in the Second World War surfaced as one in the fighting ended. In an article in the Oct 16, 1990, issue of *Maclean's*, Carl Richard S. Heine said that Japan's attitude toward the war was still a matter of debate. Heine said that Japan is a nation country to do what Canada is doing. Japan is technologically far ahead, but in terms of human rights, we're not there."

The attitude of the average Japanese to his present plight, as an expatriate, was best summed up by a very old English-speaking Japanese, seated at the front desk of our hotel. When I asked her to get me a connection through the Tokyo telephone exchange, she readily obliged and tried hard for 15 minutes. Then she turned to me with a sad smile and said "I'm very difficult. Many people had to move and many more are down since the negotiable accident."

What are the thoughts of these people who can afford relief to the world's greatest war and their own something different as a "negotiable accident"? Have they any sense of war guilt? Do they regret revenge? And how should we treat them?

Undoubtedly the greatest problem facing the Allies in dealing with these Japanese is getting to understand a race whose thinking processes and ours are several centuries apart. Some of the best class I encountered came from the political correspondent of a large Tokyo daily, who had spent much time in America and England. Did the Japanese really know of the cruelty and torture practiced by the Japanese soldiers?

For the most part, this information was kept from the public, he said, although there was little doubt in my informant's mind that many horrors were committed. The cruelty of the Japanese soldiers in China was known in some circles due to returned soldiers talking and boasting at home. There was no thought to be much cruelty to the white races, but it was admitted that the Japanese had been taught to know full well.

In this connection, after talking to my informant I have received firsthand accounts of the treatment of our Canadians in various camps. With very few exceptions, all reported extremely conditions and brutal treatment.

It was admitted that the records of those away from home were bad. The army had set up controlled brothels, employing thousands of girls, many of them Koreans and other foreigners.

## BOMBING SUSPECT ARRESTED

A man suspected of doing the war that carried the bombs into the World Trade Center in 1993 was arrested in Jordan and flown to the United States to stand trial. The suspect, named as Ismail al-Jabir, had said to see several airlines, is charged with conspiracy and other charges related to the Feb. 26, 1993, bombing that killed six people and injured 1,000 at the 110-story twin towers in Manhattan.

## MARCOS CONVICTION

A court in the Philippines sentenced Ferdinand Marcos Sr. to 30 years in prison for evading a total of just \$68 in taxes between 1962 and 1985, while he was a state governor and his father, Ferdinand Sr., was still in power. Marcos, a former congressman, accused President Fidel Ramos of harassment over the charges.

## CHINA EXPELS U.S. SPIES

Saying expelled two U.S. air force officers for spying on military and military zones in southeast China. While officials in Washington acknowledged that the pair had been engaged in espionage, they said it was unlikely the incident would further strain U.S.-China relations.

## AUSTRIAN OUTINGS

Gay activists in Vienna "outraged" that prominent Austria's foreign minister and warned they will also target politicians unless the Austrian government lowers the age of consent for homosexuals from 16 to 14, as it is for heterosexuals. The donors denied the allegations, but it further raised the question, which is raising the possibility that a central security board a boy 10 years ago.

## COLOMBIAN SCANDAL

A special Colombian congressional committee will investigate allegations that drug traffickers from the Cali cartel paid more than \$4 billion to the 1994 election campaign of President Andrés Bello. Defense Minister Fernando Botero, meanwhile, resigned amid allegations that he had been aware of the donations.

## TANDOORI MURDER

In a sensational case that has been called India's O.J. Simpson trial, Sushil Sharma, a former party leader with the ruling Congress party, has been accused of the so-called Tandoori Murder. On July 5, he charged members of Sharma's wife, Nisha Sharma, were discovered dead in an oven even in a New Delhi restaurant used for the traditional tandoori style of cooking.

# World NOTES



**WEST BANK PROTEST:** Israeli police and soldiers dragged away about 200 Jewish West Bank settlers protesting against the planned expansion of Palestinian autonomy. Under the 1993 peace accord, the two million West Bank Jews are to elect a governing council. But Israeli concerns for the security of more than 100,000 Jewish settlers has delayed the introduction of Palestinian self-rule.

## A terrorist's words

The Washington Post said The New York Times published excerpts from a 20,000-word manuscript sent to them in June by the so-called Yasir Arafat, an unknown individual who claims responsibility for 1979 bombings that have killed three people and injured 23 others across the United States in the past 17 years. Both papers said they had not decided whether they would publish the Unabomber's entire manuscript—as he had demanded as a condition for stopping any further killing.

In the excerpt, the Unabomber condemns the industrial revolution as a disaster for mankind. "Until the industrial system has been thoroughly wrecked the destruction of that system must be the revolutionary ONLY goal," he writes. Meanwhile, Bob Gifford, editor of the software magazine *ProQuest*, placed a full-page advertisement in the *Times*, titled "An Open Letter to the Unabomber," offering the terrorist a monthly

column in which to "explore [his] revolutionary philosophy, answer critics and generally interact with the public." Gifford also said he has received a letter from the bomber stating that publication of his views in the *Times* and the *Post* "has no longer enough to stay the military." According to Gifford, America's most wanted man now also wants to have his statements published annually for the next three years.

## Nuclear fallout

A conference organized by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Brunei called on France to abandon its plan to resume nuclear tests in the South Pacific in September. Meanwhile, Papua New Guinea's ambassador to Australia said it was considering sanctions against that country. The moves were prompted by the Australian government's decision, in response to the Japanese plan, to exclude France from bidding on a \$1.36-billion contract for military aircraft.

Strong earnings and new global strategies have inspired a rash of multibillion-dollar deals



COVER

# MIGHTY MERGERS

BY DEIRDRE McMURPHY

Uncertainty is stalling the North American economy and mixed messages about a recent study from the Conference Board of Canada indicates that corporate confidence ebbed to a 15-month low in June, weighed down by concerns about volatile interest rates, uneven economic growth and weak consumer demand. Nevertheless, companies in Canada and the United States are moving forward with the largest volume of mergers in corporate history. Last week, Walt Disney Co. topped an already impressive list of deals when it expanded the realm of its Magic Kingdom with the \$12.6-billion acquisition of Capital Cities/ABC Inc. (page 37). And according to corporate financiers, the action is just starting. "We are nowhere near the top of the market yet," says Gerald Schwartz, chairman and chief creative of Toronto-based Queen Corp., which has made two

major U.S. acquisitions this year—as well as a \$4.5-billion bid for Canadian brewer John Labatt Ltd. "There's a lot more strategic positioning to be done and there's lots of support to do it."

Indeed, at the same time as Disney closed the investment community with its acquisition, there was a flurry of other transactions in a wide variety of sectors. Westinghouse Electric Corp. announced a \$7.5-billion takeover offer for Citi Inc., Moore Corp. Ltd. of Toronto announced a \$1.8-billion bid for Wallace Computer Services Inc. of Hillside, Ill., space technology company Orbital Sciences Corp. of Dulles, Va., offered \$91 million for MacDermid, Detweiler and Associates Ltd. of Richmond, B.C., and Sprint Canada Inc. acquired the assets of mail long distance telephone company Smart Network Inc. for \$19 million. "Everyone has been

hammered down for the last five years," noted Philip Doberty, president and chief executive officer at Canadian General Capital Ltd., a firm that backs mergers and acquisitions as behalf of two major Canadian pension funds. "Now, they're starting to come out of their shells."

Even apprehensive labor is getting into the act: the United Steelworkers of America, the United Auto Workers and the International Association of Machinists recently announced their plans to join forces and consolidate. And last week, Seagram Co. Ltd. of Montreal, which spent \$7.8 billion in June to acquire 80 per cent of MCA Inc., appointed a Wall Street mergers and acquisitions specialist, Robert Marchant, as the company's vice-chairman and chief financial officer. According to data collected by Credit & Company Inc., a Toronto-based merchant bank, the dollar value of mergers and acquisitions in Canada in the first half of 1995 soared to \$42.3 billion. That compares with \$48.4 billion, the record-breaking total for all of 1994. In the United States in the first half of this year, the volume of deals climbed to about \$223.6 billion, up 20 per cent from a year ago.

Despite the frenzied pace of activity, however, observers insist that this round of corporate shuffling bears few similarities to the frenzied conglomerate deals of the late 1980s. First, companies are applying more rigorous strategic tests to all transactions. That means they are leaning up with companies in related businesses and attempting to enhance their competitive advantage in the international business arena. Second, the financing arrangements are more conservative, with a smaller component of debt and leverage.

Although there is no arguing about it, about whether acquisitions are the most efficient way for companies to expand their operations in the long term, Doberty notes "To compete globally, companies have to build critical mass

## THE TOP 10 LIST

The 10 largest corporate mergers and acquisitions to date.

PRICE (\$BIL.)	TARGET	BUYER
\$46	Bank of Tokyo Ltd.	Nichols Bank Ltd.
\$26	IBM Business	Hobbs/Kramer Roberts & Co.
\$21	Toyoko Inns	Winn-Dixie
\$19	Capital Cities/ABC	Walt Disney Co.
\$18	Wolcott H.C.	Glaxo Holdings PLC
\$18	Worner Communications	Time Inc.
\$18	Kraft Inc.	Philip Morris Inc.
\$17	Gulf Oil Co.	Standard Oil Co. of California
\$15	U.S. West Inc. cellular assets	Artisan Communications Inc.
\$13	Hyatt Corp. cellular assets	Bell Atlantic Corp.

quickly. And there's no question that it's easier to buy what you need." The international element in recent deals is also reflected in the number of cross-border transactions. In the first half of the year, Canadian companies completed \$12.7 billion in foreign mergers and acquisitions, up from just \$39 billion in the same period a year ago.

The push to enter foreign markets has also spurred North American companies to seek local acquisitions or alliances to help them gain market share and credibility in unfamiliar territory. "The global game has huge, potentially lethal risks attached," says Lindsay Meredith, director of the M&A program at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C. "To hedge that risk, companies are willing to pay a premium for regional expertise."

Another significant development related to the heightened emphasis on global competitiveness is the demand for so-called intangible assets, such as market share, technological expertise or established brand names. "Establishing your name and reputation in a foreign market can be hugely expensive," notes Meredith. "It can be much cheaper to buy what you need."

Certainly at this point in the economic cycle, most North American companies appear to be well positioned to seize their American expansion plans. Interest rates are at a relatively low level—last week's prime interest rate of 6.25 per cent compares with 13.5 per cent in August, 1989, when the last round of mergers and acquisitions was at its peak—corporate earnings are in full recovery and equity markets are thriving. Furthermore, chartered banks are looking for high returns on their bulging capital bases and they are lending money to corporations again. Where banks are reluctant to lend, a growing number of Canadian pension funds are eager to fill the breach. In an effort to bolster the return on their billions of dollars in accumulated capital, pension fund managers are aggressively investing in real estate, private placements of debt and equity and takeovers. The Ontario Teachers' Pension Fund, for one, backed Schwartz's bid for Labatt, as well as Walker McDougall's acquisition of Maple Leaf Foods and Stone.

Stone's play for Maple Leaf Gardens. Most significant, there is also a pronounced psychological factor at work in the most recent spate of deals. Despite economic uncertainty, the prevailing mood is optimistic. "People have turned a corner in their minds and they've seen enough improvement to take a well-calculated leap," says Schwartz. Adds Doberty: "If you are a CEO, you want to make your mark on a company—spatially growth is associated with making your mark. And above all, at a time of rapid change and global markets, there is also safety in size. □



Robert Blumer of Labatt's. Blum says Seagram's Edgar Shroeder is right: a frenzied pace of activity.





# DEAL MAKERS

BY ANDREW WILLIS

## Entertainment and technology mergers are paving the information highway

Many of this summer's blockbuster action thrillers are not playing in movie theaters. Instead, the film studios and television networks that produce them are busy cataloging out dramatic corporate mergers along with their films. Last week, Walt Disney Co. released a smash hit with its \$2.9-billion merger with television network Capital Cities/ABC Inc. The next day, Westinghouse Electric Corp. unveiled a \$7.3-billion bid for CBS Inc. Entertainment, communications and information technology, among the hottest sectors in a riskiest equity market, are being reshaped by a stunning series of mergers that are fueled by healthy balance sheets, soaring stock prices and ready access to credit. And dealmakers are in the middle of the action. Montreal-based Seagram Co. chief executive Edgar Bronfman Jr. became a major force in Hollywood in June with his \$2.5-billion takeover of NBC Inc. And last week Toronto-based Morris Corp. Ltd., the world's largest business services company, was fighting to compete in a wired world—and waiting on answer to its \$1.6-billion bid for Wallace Computer Services Inc. of Hillsdale, Ill. Mark Wheaton, head of mergers and acquisitions and vice-chairman of Toronto Dominion Securities Inc., predicts that the recent flurry of deals marks the early stages of a three- to five-year cycle of strategic

takeovers and alliances. Says Wheaton: "What's driving these deals is the challenge of combining entertainment and information and software, then figuring out how to provide those services to the household and the business of the future."

Last week's events clearly reflected the latest business trend in Hollywood: the drive to control the production and sale of films, books, magazines, music and television. While entertainment companies have been consolidating for some time, the accelerated pace can, in part, be credited to the deregulation of the American broadcasting industry. Over the past two years, Westinghouse has eliminated restrictions on network television ownership. And two key regulations, one allowing a network to make just a fraction of its own prime-time programming and another banning profits from spin-off divisions, are slated to be scrapped in November. Disney's acquisition of Capital Cities/ABC Inc. is scheduled to close a few days later. Says Richard Gilman, vice-chairman of Toronto-based big-screen movie producer Ikonix Corp.: "The concept is not complicated. The perception in media companies is that vertical integration, the control of content and distribution, is the way to go."

Already, the next series in that direction are becoming apparent. John Malone, chief executive of the largest cable company in the

United States, Time Communications Inc., wired an annual meeting in Colorado last week that he is negotiating a deal with Seagram that would see Seagram take a stake in Turner Broadcasting Systems Inc. of Atlanta. Turner is 20-per-cent owned by Malone, but it is run by company chairman Ted Turner. Industry analysts speculate that Seagram wants to make NBC with a television network and wants to join forces with Turner, who founded the Cable News Network and has long fought on American television networks. As well, a battle bid for CBS—supporting the Westinghouse offer—was also considered increasingly possible. Another deal on the horizon may bring about the sale of the third major U.S. television network, NBC, which is owned by General Electric Co. NBC has been on the block in the past, but it has never been offered enough for the network. After looking at the price tags on the ABC and CBS

shares, NBC president Robert Wright and the company's worth about \$15 billion. He also stated that he is open to alliances with television program producers.

In Canada, where multinationals ownership has been regulated by longstanding government policies, there has been only one major deal. Rogers Communications Inc.'s \$3-billion takeover of Maclean's Entertainment Inc., which publishes Maclean's, in April, 1994. "Canadian companies still work in a highly regulated environment. Their ability to create interesting, vibrant corporations will be restricted until we let go of some of the rules," says Mark Hird, chairman of Toronto-based investment house Nelson Auld. Adds Hird: "Canadian firms are ahead of big communications companies."

For their part, executives in Canada's entertainment sector say that the recent U.S. shakeups create new markets protected for their programs. Nelson currently sells the children's *Teletubbies*, the *Cryptkeeper* and *Fox* Wild to ABC, while CBS will air Nelson's *Alien Nation*. *Pet Detective* programs this fall. Hird says these contracts are secure despite the change in ownership. And he points out that Disney, which now provides CBS with programs, including *Aladdin* and *The Lion King's* *Timon & Pumbaa*, carries, say more than in ABC, where existing contracts expire. That would leave CBS with significant losses—which Nelson could fill—in its Saturday-morning line-up. Disney and ABC executives have already alluded to the possibility of their own alliance cross channel. Says Hird: "I expect independent stations like Nelson will be developing more programming, not less, as things play out."



Michael Lurie of Westinghouse (left) and Laurence Tisch of CBS shake hands on their deal; Nelson's Hird with Nelson's Hird with Nelson's Hird



Sever from Dr. Quinn: Medicine Woman on CBS; CBS star David Letterman interviews U.S. vice-president Al Gore on late show with David Letterman (left): valuable content



is also driving takeovers in the high technology sector. Industry executives had at one time to buy market shares and diversify product lines through acquisitions, rather than starting from scratch. Corporate finance specialist David MacKay of consulting firm Spring Peak Associates, Toronto, says that a company like IBM Corp. can drastically bolster its presence in the software business through the \$4.4-billion takeover of Lotus Development Corp. in June. And IBM can justify a premium price because it is in the same business and can integrate Lotus into its operations efficiently. Toronto Dominion's Wheaton notes that foreign firms, particularly those from the United States, are displaying strong interest in smaller Canadian high-tech companies—and he expects that will be felt. In July, Toronto-based software maker Delrina Corp. was gobbled up by Capgemini, a California-based Systems Corp. in a stock deal worth \$508 million. Last week, Richmond, B.C.-based satellite software company MacGillivray, Delrin and Associates Ltd. was acquired by United Sciences Corp. of Virginia in a deal valued at \$87 million. Says Alan Bayless, a money spokesman: "U.S. investors are strongly prepared to pay higher premiums for technology stocks."

Looking ahead, technology watchers predict future rounds of takeovers and alliances that will further erode the ties between technology and entertainment industries. These links are already being forged. Montreal-based Software Inc. devel-

aped the computer-visualization software that brings dinosaurs to life in the movie *Jurassic Park*. Sullivan's expertise caught the eye of software giant Microsoft Corp., which bought the Canfield company for \$177 million in February, 1995. Kelsoford, Wash.-based Microsoft also owns a stake in the newly formed Disney-Microsoft entertainment company, a powerful force in the industry headed by [redundant] veteran Susan Swanson. David Goffin and Jeffrey Katzenberg. "We see the convergence of no talent, communication and software as inevitable," says Intel's Gellison. "Microsoft will require a marriage of capital and art."

Certainly, executives who are comfortable with both computer technology and strategic planning are expected to run the next generation of hybrid entertainment technology companies. That means a disenchanted role for financial types like Laurence Tisch, 74, who began to take control of CBS in 1985. He spent the last decade stripping off and selling divisions—including armaments, recreation and books—and most networks were buying them. While Tisch's strategy was infallible applied, it is now attracting negative reviews. He sold CBS's record division to Sony for \$2.7 billion in 1997; it is now estimated to be worth \$8 billion.

Still, takeovers are not the answer for every company. "The benefits seem obvious on the surface, but there's nothing to prove that vertically integrating an entertainment company means you make more money at each level," says Intel's Gellison. And takeovers are easier to start than finish. A study last year by consultants Deloitte & Touche noted that media companies typically pay more attention to forming alliances than to acquiring them.

As a result, these combinations have failed more frequently than they have succeeded, often because of clashes in corporate culture. For example, the expected synergies never materialized from 1980s movie studio purchases by Japanese electronics companies Sony Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.

While some unions may falter, last week's nightly round of mergers—and takeovers still to come—demonstrate that the players in entertainment and high technology are making out a number line of opportunity. According to Deloitte & Touche, the information highway that will eventually link businesses and homes will be a major engine of future growth. Evidently, that is one show that no one wants to miss. □

## WILL THE MERGER FEVER SPREAD TO CANADA'S BIG BANKS?

A chairman and chief executive of the Bank of Briston Corp., its president ran a tight ship. The 58-year-old executive took one of the 10 largest banks in the United States to the heights of productivity, and profits rose 51 per cent in the past year. But that was not enough. After 33 years at Bank of Boston, Stepanian was forced out by his board of directors last month for failing to outdo

global competition for the capital that backs up their loans. And now a strong banking merger is at the foundation of a country's economic growth, Canadian Bankers Association president Helen Sinclair argues that bigger, more efficient domestic banks are needed. She says: "The public wants the status quo to remain in place. But in that sentiment appropriate when there are three Swiss banks and two Dutch banks larger than any in Canada?"

The quickest way to grow is through a merger. In fact, former Toronto Dominion Bank president, John Korthals has publicly stated that some consolidation of the country's six biggest banks is inevitable if the sector is to remain internationally competitive. While there is no regulatory barrier to combining two Canadian banks, the CIBC's Sinclair says the federal Liberal government, and the public, are still opposed to the principle of bank mergers.

Meanwhile in the United States, where there are currently about 10,000 banks, laws preventing banks from operating in more than one state have recently relaxed. Since June, two so-called "national" banks have been born and similar deals are expected to continue reshaping the U.S. banking system. Although Canadian law bans official ownership of a major bank to 10 per cent, there is nothing to block a Canadian bank from buying a U.S. bank, just as there is nothing to prevent a large foreign bank like a U.S. super-regional, with its lower capital costs, from opening branches in Canada. Analysts say that since Canadian banks have flirted with buying U.S. regional retail banks, but only the Bank of Montreal has taken the plunge, so acquiring the 38-branch First Bank of Chicago in 1984. The Bank of Montreal now has 190,000 American clients in the Chicago area, and vice-chairman Jeffrey Chiklis says that he is aiming for 250 branches and a million clients by the end of the decade. Clearly, in order to hold their own—and make the grade with Moody's—Canadian financial institutions must bank on further expansion.

A.W.

## 'WE'RE BUYING'

### Disney expands the kingdom

It was a chance meeting that produced a blockbuster deal. In mid-July, Walt Disney Co. chairman Michael Eisner met influential investor Warren Buffett at a media conference in San Valley, Idaho. Buffett is the largest shareholder at Capital Cities/ABC Inc., the giant New York City-based broadcasting and publishing conglomerate. Eisner, who had been watching the upheaval in the North American entertainment industry with growing unease, asked Buffett if he thought that the two companies "could do something together." Eisner and Buffett later encountered Thomas Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities, who was also attending the conference. "We're buying, are you or what?" asked Murphy. Murphy was—and last week Eisner announced that Disney had agreed to pay \$25.8 billion for the firm. In one giant step, he created one of the largest entertainment and information companies in the world and sent Disney's rivals rushing to find partners of their own.

Until Eisner's meeting with Buffett and Murphy, Disney seemed content to continue operating its lucrative entertainment theme parks and production studios, which it profited with animated films, the *Line King and Pinocchio*, movies such as *The Mighty Ducks*, *Aladdin*, *Star Wars*, *Indiana Jones*, and television shows, including the top-rated *News* program, which recently won an ABC. But with the 1990s channel wars rapidly unfolding, few Hollywood studios remain content just to produce movies and television programs. Increasingly, they are hoping to boost their earnings by taking control of broadcasting. With the acquittal bid of Capital Cities/ABC, Eisner now has his own broadcasting wing.

In fact, industry analysts say that the synergies between the two companies are extensive. For example, Disney can develop shows for ABC, such as its cartoon productions, which can be moved to the network's Saturday morning lineup. The merged firms will also be able to cross-promote their products, for example by allowing ABC's prime-time shows to promote themselves through Disney's chain of international retail outlets. Even Disney's rivals and the stock market seemed moved by Eisner's remarks. The combined firms had an annual revenue of \$25.4 billion last year, compared with \$20.1 billion in revenues generated by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., another integrated media company, which also owns the Fox television network. On the financial side, banks were competing last week to lend \$113 billion to Disney to help pay for the acquisition. The offer for Capital Cities/ABC includes one Disney share and \$65 (U.S.) in cash for each Capital Cities/ABC share, which closed the week up \$20 at \$15.32 (U.S.). "ABC has the best audience profile," said Murdoch. "Disney is a marvellous first class."

Eisner's bid was quickly followed by further takeovers in the communications and entertainment sectors. The day after Disney's announcement, Laurence Tisch, chairman of CBS Inc., revealed that Westinghouse Electric Co. was buying the New York-based third tier network for \$2.5 billion. Still, analysts and courtiers for CBS, in closing one from the Turner Broadcasting System Inc., may yet see-



Eisner (left) and Murphy, Disney's summer hit, President Bush (left), and ABC's *News* improvement, an entertaining deal

risks. At the same time, Robert Wright, president of NBC, was also receiving calls from potential suitors anxious to pay competitive bids to Disney. And the firm itself announced that it had bought three TV stations for \$200 million. "We're taking a lot of calls this week," said Wright, "from companies in the content business looking for distribution."

One of the calls fielded by Wright may have been from Montreal-based Seguram Co. Ltd., which in June paid \$7.8 billion for the Los Angeles-based entertainment conglomerate MCA Inc. Last week, for instance, he announced that Wall Street metters and acquisitions specialist Robert Matuschak was the company's new vice-chairman and chief financial officer. With the appointment of Matuschak, analysts say that Seguram is clearly positioning itself to make further acquisitions. But Matuschak would only comment: "If we think we can build something out of this, we will do it."

While he rules pockmarked for position, Eisner was still celebrating his deal, which was a personal as well as a business triumph. The Disney chairman, 53, joined ABC in 1989 and jumped to Paramount Pictures in 1994. He joined Disney 10 years later and enjoyed spectacular success. But the past year has been tough on Eisner. His on-air division went through surgery last summer, and a number of his top executives, including Jeffrey Katzenberg, the chairman of Disney's studio division, quit the firm. But with a \$25 billion bid of the deal, Eisner emerged at least as the industry's latest director. And he is still in the rest of the industry scrambling to catch up with the Magic Kingdom.

TOM PENNELL



CIBC's Sinclair steps into more efficient domestic banks

a merger with another major bank. In the United States and around the globe, bankers are hunting for new markets and economies of scale. Now, despite public and political warnings in Canada, bankers predict that the international trend to bigger financial institutions may mean acquisitions, and possibly mergers, for domestic banks.

Last week, all of Canada's Big Six chartered banks failed to win an A rating from the influential credit agency, Moody's Investors Service of New York City. The best showing was the B-plus awarded to Royal Bank of Canada. But a B-plus is not enough to help Canada's banks in the

with its lower capital costs, from opening branches in Canada. Analysts say that since Canadian banks have flirted with buying U.S. regional retail banks, but only the Bank of Montreal has taken the plunge, so acquiring the 38-branch First Bank of Chicago in 1984. The Bank of Montreal now has 190,000 American clients in the Chicago area, and vice-chairman Jeffrey Chiklis says that he is aiming for 250 branches and a million clients by the end of the decade. Clearly, in order to hold their own—and make the grade with Moody's—Canadian financial institutions must bank on further expansion.

# Business NOTES

## CAR SALES STALLED

Canadian car sales were down 9.4 per cent for the big Three North American automakers in July. The slump in Canadian auto sales has been an effect of poor weather and industry analysts forecast that August will bring no improvement. For the first seven months of 1995, industry sales are down 10.2 per cent, to 863,485 cars and light trucks.

## MIXED MESSAGES

The Canadian economy firmed some much in May, as gross domestic product advanced 0.5 per cent over April. Statistics Canada estimated the improvement to stronger manufacturing and rising wholesale and retail trade. The total value of economic production in May, seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, was \$242.9 billion. The national unemployment rate, however, rose slightly. For July, the rate of unemployment was 9.8 per cent, up from 9.6 per cent in June.

## HARASSMENT PAYOUT

A Farmington, N.Y.-based cosmetics and pharmaceuticals company, Del Laboratories, agreed to pay a record \$200,000 sexual harassment settlement. Following a review by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against the company's chief executive, Don Wasseng, Del must pay as much as \$6.12 million to 15 female employees. Del denies the fully disclosed suit.

## PETROCAN MOVES ON SALE

Ottawa has taken another step towards completing the privatization of Calgary-based Petro-Canada by appointing three independent directors to co-ordinate the sale of its shares to the public. Golden Gate Corp., Scarborough-based Inc. and state in the ownership of Canada.

Michael Lynch, Canada Inc. will be responsible for advising Ottawa on the appropriate timing, sale and pricing of the upcoming stock issue. In the last federal government budget, Finance Minister Paul Martin announced that the Liberal government was offering 20 per cent of the shares in the ownership of Canada.

## WOMAN'S WORK

The wage gap between men and women is widening, according to a report from Statistics Canada. In 1993, the median income for all Canadian men was down 0.5 per cent to \$14,000. However, the median income for men dropped by 2.4 per cent to \$24,000, while for women it dropped 0.5 per cent to \$13,000. Overall, Canadian women reported \$6.30 for every \$100 of income reported for men in 1993.

## THE NATION'S BUSINESS



# Those dancing cats on Quebec's hot tin roof

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**A**nti in Quebec in this sweltering, pre-revolutionary summer reveals a province in search of itself. Most citizens are better acquainted with the province's history than with its future. The province's history is a long one, but its future is a short one.

But in the history of the province, it is becoming clear that, as much as Premier Jacques Parizeau might prefer otherwise, the vote will not be decided on the basis of the passionate slogans he throws through his microphone. Instead, it will—as always—be the economics of the situation that sways the voters.

The bank rate is still more than 800/100. Quebecers currently lose full time on vehicles—including 16 per cent of Montreal's population—carrying the province in the range of \$300 million per month. That's a huge and politically volatile figure, which, it could be argued, would have nothing to do with the province's future.

Another unpredictable factor is the province's youth, since the disbanding of the sovereignty movement. Survey after survey shows that, currently at the university level, students are much more interested in the future than in the past. They are much more interested in getting along with the future than in the past.

It sometimes seems as if the Quebec independence movement were pure theatre in which the lead actors take the stage to perform for the audience. The audience has been grabbed a lot. The theatre is the most common cause for Canada's chief delegate to the United Nations and is one of the province's most active political organizations. But it is not the most common cause for the province's future.

"I recognize that much can happen between now and the vote," he said, "but I am not an optimist. I believe that the great common sense Quebec voters have

*The independence movement is pure theatre in which the actors perform for each other. The audience has meanwhile grabbed a life.*

simply demonstrated in past referendums and at election time will reassert itself again. The great danger is that the referendum itself will never be put off. It is not a referendum that is the danger. It is the referendum that is the danger.

Further points out that if independence ever did take place, it would trigger a major financial crisis not just in Quebec, but in Canada as a whole. Because Ottawa might be forced to repay 100 per cent of the province's outstanding loans, while having lost a quarter of its tax base. "Also," he adds, "Quebec would eventually have to devise its own currency, which would be horrendously disruptive."

It's not weighty topics such as these that preoccupy most Quebecers. But for Parizeau, he believes that at age 65 this will be his last shot at the Quebec presidency. Since his recent decision he has been the mark of a desperate man taking desperate measures. The last example was his decision to hand a \$60-million subsidy to the province's largest university, the University of Quebec, because the 700 employees threatened to oppose sovereignty if the subsidy

kept their firm alive. Even if he never finds himself a place in history as independent Quebec's first head of state, Parizeau has at least secured himself an entry in The Guinness Book of Records. It's doubtful that any other politician anywhere has paid as much as \$600,000 per vote.

Most of the bad news about the referendum focuses on the leadership of its "no" forces. In that, however, the provincial Liberals, while maintaining in the way he, brings little political sunny and no inspiration in his task. During a news conference last week, he insisted that he would not deal his party's plans for Quebec's future, because to do so might deflect the focus from the Parti Québécois sovereignty campaign.

That sounds discouragingly like the unfortunate reminder that turned Rita Craythorn from a prime minister into a radio talk show host. (Remember her emotional words during the 1988 election about how 45-day campaigns were too short to discuss serious issues?) It's just not enough for Johnston to become the champion of the status quo, because people never vote for what they already have.

One alternative might be for Ottawa to grant Quebec a vote over all future constitutional changes. Quebec's referendum is in the field. That sounds like a huge concession, except that, as the Meuch Lalor and Charbonneau negotiations proved, no constitutional revisions are possible without unanimity among the provinces—and that's all most the way to Quebec. Quebec's vote power is weak. The point is that the government must seem to at least give the impression that it cares about the referendum outcome, which it so far has failed to do. Its so-called secret document was a joke, because the sole reason to keep it secret, it turned out, was that it suggested almost nothing that was new or effective. More or less, it accepted the 1994 stance that separating from Canada in the future would constitute a final act. That's not the case, as anyone steeped in the constitutional law of this country will know. Neither does international law constitute the unilateral decision of any part of a domestic state.

The only legal way for Quebec to achieve sovereignty would be to pass a constitutional amendment that would require unanimous support not only from the Commons and the Senate but also from all 10 provinces. For Quebec to simply declare itself independent would at the very least allow Ottawa to support the territorial claims of the natives of northern Quebec, as Patrick Monahan, a law school professor at Toronto's York University, pointed out recently in a C.D. Howe Institute study on the issue. "That would provide a period of legal uncertainty and the possibility of civil unrest. It would also result in a massive social and deconstruction of Canadian institutions a drop in the value of the Canadian dollar, and a significant increase in interest rates."

But it's not too hard to see that such an independence would be a disaster.

The Canary Wharf project in London. "Our joint effort should benefit all parties"

# A prince of an arrangement

**A** baronet member of the South royal family, Prince Walcott bin Tahl, joined a group of investors including Parizeau to buy a majority interest in the Canary Wharf development in London. The baronet family lost the spending office and retail complex in 1988—along with New York's World Financial Centre and First Canadian Place in Toronto—when its Toronto-based real estate empire, Olympia & York Development Ltd., went bankrupt. Until last week, the 38-year-old prince had been believed to be part of a competing proposal for Canary Wharf.

Walcott bin Tahl issued a statement praising Parizeau's plan for Canary Wharf. "Our joint effort should benefit all parties, including the selling banks," he declared. The baronet's financing group also includes an investment from Laurence, the chairman and part owner of CIBC, who will collect hundreds of millions of dollars as the result of a planned takeover of the television network by Westinghouse Electric Corp. Another prominent baronet leader is Michael Prince, a New Jersey-based investor.

The Canary Wharf project is in the hands of a consortium of 11 banks—including the Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and National Bank of Canada. They are attempting to recover some of the \$1.6 billion that they invested in the partly failed development.

For his part, Walcott bin Tahl is a veteran international investor. He purchased a 35 per cent stake in the Toronto-based First Security Bank Inc. for \$150 million in early 1994. He is also the largest single owner of the largest U.S. bank, Citicorp of New York, with a 0.5 per cent stake. The prince was also a primary investor in the financial rescue plan of the Barclay's Group since the bank was in Paris.

## Staff crunch

A severe staff shortage is forcing the Ontario Securities Commission to cut corners when it reviews the securities documents filed by companies and mutual funds. According to its annual report for its 1995 fiscal year, the OSC is expected to review only 40 per cent of the prospectuses submitted for scrutiny, mainly by companies offering shares to the public for the first time. Only 30 per cent of mutual fund documents are analyzed and 25 per cent of new issues as reviewed. The commission's report states that it is currently operating with a 30-per-cent staff vacancy rate.

The OSC collected about \$46 million in fees in fiscal 1995—including \$20.5 million from prospectus filings. But more than half of that was from the provincial treasury. That left it with an operating budget of only \$29 million.

# A tolerant nation's hiddeshame

*A federal study suggests that thousands may be victims of hate crime*

BY RAE CORLEA

On an especially cold and story December night 20 months ago, Ed Polak was walking home after dinner in downtown Toronto when a group of men's march launched out at his back, shouting another in his pocket and crowded his face against his neck braces. At the same time, a second assailant shoved Polak's male partner to the ground and repeatedly locked him in the stomach, legs and head, using his fists, Polak said later. "The idea of prejudice," A witness said he heard the attackers yell. "We got" several days. The two, both university students, were convicted of assault causing bodily harm, sentenced to six months in prison and placed on probation for two years. Their appeals against conviction and sentence—which Crown attorney Michael Lethbridge vainly pressed as too lenient—will likely be heard in December. Meanwhile, Polak, a 30-year-old dentist, says he has stopped jogging in downtown Toronto's park streets. "I used to go out at night as much as I can," he says. "I'm not quite paranoid, but I look back when someone is coming up behind me."

Polak's ordeal not only made him uneasy about being out after dark, it also put him in the company of thousands who have been the targets of hate-motivated crime, the extent of which is only now becoming apparent. He was injured precisely how many Jews, blacks, Asians, native people, gays and lesbians are murdered, beaten, threatened or harassed—or have their homes, schools and places of worship vandalized—every year. But a confidential study commissioned by the federal justice department suggests that across a nation that has always prided itself on tolerance, there may be as many as 6,000 hate-motivated crimes annually—many more than reported to police by fearful victims.

Law-enforcement agencies and social scientists say there are several factors behind the attacks. One is the calculated and cowardly spreading of hate by gay-bashing with anti-discrimination standards whose members, the New York City-based Anti-Defamation League co-chaired in late June, have reached 70,000 in 20 countries worldwide. Another is a generalization of anti-minority sentiment in public opinion polls that in several years, which has hardened in tough times. "The ground is very, very fertile for hate-motivated activity," says Staff Sgt. Don Dunlop, head of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police hate-crime unit. "I definitely think this is going to get worse."



White supremacists gather in Alberta exploiting public resentment towards immigrants in tough economic times

In June, in an attempt to discourage those who prey on minorities, the government of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien was overhauling House of Commons approved for a hate-crime bill after days of bitter, name-calling opposition from Reform MPs—and four Liberals—who claimed that it contained special orders on gays and lesbians. The legislation directs judges to impose stiffer sentences where there is evidence that a crime was motivated by hatred of a victim's race, religion, ethnic origin or sexual preference. To some extent, the new law rightly codifies what has become the sentencing practice in several provinces. In 1978, for example, the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld the Crown by increasing from eight months to two years on a day the sentence given to three defendants, two of them juveniles, who sexually beat and permanently disabled three homosexual men in a public park. The trial judge, wrote Justice Charles Dubin, failed to take into account the "public abhorrence" of gay-bashing.

Not only in the past two or three years have some municipal police departments begun classifying crime as hate-motivated. And the way

crime of 34 over 1990 and more than twice as many as in 1984. But the numbers may be largely deceptive. If, as some authorities suggest, no more than five to 15 per cent of victims ever come forward, this hate-crime may already number in the thousands annually. In this 28-page hate-crime study for the justice department—a copy of which was obtained by Maclean's—University of Ottawa criminologist Julius Roberts estimated that as much as 99 per cent of some categories of crime never comes to light. "The persistence of offenders and reported to the police may be particularly high for hate crimes," Roberts said. Among the reasons, fear of reprisal and, among newswires and gays, lack of faith in the justice system. And despite the historic Canadian claim to virtue, there are "strong parallels," Roberts wrote, "between the extent of hate crime in Canada and elsewhere." Brian Ford, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police chief, was no slouch at it. "My impression," says Ford, "is that there is more intolerance including gays and lesbians, blacks and religious groups, particularly Jews."

Anti-Semitism most often finds expression in neo-Nazi graffiti scrawled on Jewish graveyards, synagogues, cultural institutions and schools. Some time before dawn last March 1, someone spray-painted



## 'The ground is very, very fertile for hate-motivated activity'

—Staff Sgt. Don Dunlop, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Hate Crimes Unit

they define hate crime—and the resources they have committed to fighting it—varies considerably from city to city. Even so, the statistics are sobering. In Toronto the Good, last year's total of 349 incidents was up sharply from 155 in 1990. The Ottawa region, with only one-sixth of Metro Toronto's population, recorded 211 hate crimes, up slightly from 193 in 1990. Montreal had 199 hate crimes in 1994, its first full year of reporting. The League for Human Rights, an active agency of the 130-year-old Jewish service organization known as B'nai B'rith Canada, says there were 280 "Anti-Semitic incidents" across Canada last year, an increase of 34 over 1990 and more than twice as many as in 1984.

But the numbers may be largely deceptive. If, as some authorities suggest, no more than five to 15 per cent of victims ever come forward, this hate-crime may already number in the thousands annually. In this 28-page hate-crime study for the justice department—a copy of which was obtained by Maclean's—University of Ottawa criminologist Julius Roberts estimated that as much as 99 per cent of some categories of crime never comes to light. "The persistence of offenders and reported to the police may be particularly high for hate crimes," Roberts said. Among the reasons, fear of reprisal and, among newswires and gays, lack of faith in the justice system. And despite the historic Canadian claim to virtue, there are "strong parallels," Roberts wrote, "between the extent of hate crime in Canada and elsewhere." Brian Ford, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police chief, was no slouch at it. "My impression," says Ford, "is that there is more intolerance including gays and lesbians, blacks and religious groups, particularly Jews."

Incidents like that have long been familiar to Stern Black. A psychologist and national director of the Jewish League for Human Rights, Mock, who says he has received death threats in the past, estimates that the 200 Anti-Semitic incidents mentioned in the league's 30-page 1994 report is probably no more than 20 to 25 per cent of the actual number. "Some people don't want to make waves," she said. "They don't want to attract attention or they're too afraid." By contrast, the league's members—who are not only Jews but also Christians, Muslims and others—have also challenged the rights of blacks, Chinese and native people for 30 years—and more recently the rights of homosexuals—and even opened a dialogue with Muslims who Arab-Canadians have sometimes harassed during the 1991 Gulf War. The last in a drive while attacks on religious minorities provide terror and outrage, their members are a diverse group of those devoted to civil liberties, in his report to the justice department, the University of Ottawa's Roberts said that 61 per cent of the hate crimes identified by police across Canada were racial, 23 per cent were motivated by religion, 21 per cent were against gays and lesbians, while ethnic minorities absorbed the remaining five per cent. While that breakdown reflects the experience at the United States, Roberts said, his national numbers in Canada will not be known until a comprehensive study is completed. "I'm not sure," Roberts said, "Canada lags far behind other nations in this regard."

Racial friction has been widely reported between whites and Nova Scotia's 30,000 blacks, against whom hate-motivated attacks in Montreal, against police across the country, against anti-Arians in Toronto and British Columbia. In the central British Columbia town of 100-mile Haines last Oct. 8, invaders smashed the local Sikh community's temple. They played the radio and left the water running, flooding the basement. They smashed windows and scattered dirt and sugar over the altar. One of them preached and broke a clock. Worst of all, the altar and the Guru Ganga Sahib—the scriptures of the 200-year-old Sikh religion—were damaged. Sikhs held their ceremonies as such reverence that they will touch them only with clean hands and hands covered in white cloth. They were placed on two police officers, and ordered to pay restitution and perform community service.

One member of the Sikh congregation, Sahib Singh Malhi, testified that he felt no hatred towards the vandals. "They're just kids who



Gray: Jealousy to be cautious

don't understand our religion." But that feeling was in my head with caution, perhaps five months later, Muslim hatred to comment further on the triple desecration. "Sometimes, if you advertise, these people will turn against you," he said.

Hatred leaves scars other worse than those caused by physical violence. Ottawa's Daulton cites the case of a man from Toronto who was attacked and beaten by skinheads early on a week day morning while waiting for a traffic light to change. "This guy comes into our office and he sits here, and I wonder to God if I took him as hard and a half before he could even speak, before he could compose himself enough to give us a statement," Daulton said. "He's a 35-year-old construction worker, wearing like a badge. It wasn't because of physical injury; it was the psychological trauma. He says, 'I didn't realize I was black until I came to this country.'"

For blacks who were born in Canada, life can be equally painful. Darryl Gray, the 40-year-old Black activist, pastor of Greyhound's Third Baptist Church in Halton County, says a fight broke out between black and white students at Auburn High School in neighbouring Caledon last May. Afterward, a white student said to a black girl: "If I had a gun, I would shoot all of you." As for himself, says Gray, "I've received several threats on the phone. I've been told that my days are numbered. I've been told that I am a fat lot. I've been told not to underestimate the

**'I've received several threats on the phone. I've been told my days are numbered'**

—Black activist Darryl Gray, pastor

white power structure. In Nova Scotia, I've shared these conversations with the RCMP. After 20 years in the civil rights movement, you learn to be cautious."

The shame, tension, fear and rage aroused among those squarely in history's firing line is incalculable, says Roberts, and so are the implications. "The point about hate crimes is that the harm is not restricted to just the victim," he says.

"The harm lies in the atmosphere of fear and apprehension to which all hate crimes contribute. That reality shapes lives and sharpens its wounds among racial minorities. You feel it every



Lynette Patterson after years of harassment and threats. 'Year is part of my life'

day, but there is an concrete evidence," says Jules Elder, 40, managing editor of the weekly black and West Indian newspaper Star, published in Toronto. "You see it when you walk into stores, you see that the security is heightened. You see it on the subway. When I get up in the morning to go to work, there aren't too many people. Generally, the car fills up, but often nobody has tried to me. Sometimes, people are rushing and you are being hit someone and they say, 'You f---, you f---, suggest, why don't you go back where you came from.' Still like that. We get complaints from the newspaper from people who write things like, 'This is why we should kill all the niggers.' Every month or so, I will see one of those envelopes and I'll pick up the stuff. Ah, here's my clipping service!"

At 45,000, Star's circulation is the largest of any ethnic paper in Canada. The 25-member staff includes several whites. "The first reporter we hired was a French-Canadian," says Elder. "A white girl." But the most protected fight against race-based hatred belongs to the country's native people, who have fought it one way or another for hundreds of years. That generation still lives, says Rodney Boldsworth, former chairman co-ordinator at Toronto's Native Indian Centre, became more focused and more violent with the rise of the white supremacy movement early in this century. Native,



he said, have been battling the Ku Klux Klan since it first organized in Canada in the 1930s.

In recent years, says Boldsworth, the Klan has been joined by such external organizations as the Heritage Front and the Aryan Nations, which circulate hate literature among groups that find themselves in conflict with natives, lesbians and ethnic associations, the logging industry and those opposed to native treaty rights. Boldsworth, now director of First Nations House, a native students' centre at the University of Toronto, says: "Native people are no longer target for racism because there is such an underlying current of racism against natives."

Fighting hate crime is no easy task. Among the most aggressive in the pursuit of hatecrimes is the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police, which, Roberts says, probably has the most organized anti-hate-crime unit in the country. The three-member Ottawa unit functions independently within the department and conducts follow-up investigations of reports from officers in the field. It has advanced thinking recently, to the three years ending last Dec. 31, the unit counted 307 hate-crime incidents and had 126 criminal charges. (Metropolitan

Toronto with six times the population, had 404 incidents and 221 arrests in the same period.) Ottawa's Daulton sees ample justification for his unit. "If you have special units for drug dealing or breaking and entering and auto theft," he says, "why wouldn't you have units that deal specifically with the issue of hate crime?"

Across the country, hatred has taken different forms. In January, 1993, female employees arrived at a downtown Vancouver shopping building found a woman taped to the front door that said "All women must die. All women are sluts. I have a gun for them all." At Kootenay, in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley, flyers were circulated last April claiming that a number of Jewish doctors are in a detriment to the health-care system. In Montreal, where 13 homosexual men have been slain since 1980, says law enforcement, they fear a serial killer in the loose. Sometimes they pointed out the violence of the December 1990 riot of Joel Garbidge, a Tory candidate in last June's Ontario election.

Often the hate is hand-delivered. Cynthia Peterson, a 30-year-old University of Ottawa law professor and a lesbian, says that as an adolescent living in Montreal she was occasionally beaten up by schoolmates who suspected she was gay. While studying law at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., "I was verbally harassed and physically threatened by other students." Last summer, Peterson, a white,

lesbian walking out of a gay bar was so badly beaten by several men that he had to be taken to hospital. He did not tell the police. She was hospitalized with a broken nose and bruising, and was wearing bandages, says Peterson. Peterson and her partner (who lives here from an African man) were in a car. "Year is part of my life," she says.

In fact, although the hate-crime bill had wide support among minorities, some critics thought it did not go far enough. Mark Sandler, senior legal counsel to the League for Human Rights, says Ottawa should do two things: first, respond faster to anyone who reports a hate crime; second, make sure that the measures prescribed by the Criminal Code for a specific offense if it was motivated by hatred, and second, make the destruction of public and religious institutions crimes on their own. As it is now, Sandler says, those who defile synagogues, mosques,

Asian temples or graveyards "are dealt with under the mislabeled section of the Criminal Code, which is what they was when a kid says an offensive off a car." Besides, says Sandler, if a person convicted of perpetrating violence should automatically be sentenced to life in prison, it is charged with another hate crime, his criminal record would show only a conviction for assault, "which really undermines the seriousness of the offense."

The University of Ottawa's Roberts agrees. The law, he said, has to make hate crime a more visible target by creating "new criminal offences which would better reflect the true nature of hate crimes" such as the destruction of religious places. At the same time, he said, all major police departments should establish and train specialized hate-crime units. "However," he added, "nothing is more critical than having an accurate idea of the true nature and full extent of the problem." Something has to be done, says Ottawa's Daulton. "The hot topics right now are immigration and employment equity, and the most vulnerable people are usually the victims. In times like these, scapegoats are required." Across Canada, midway through the long, hot summer, scapegoats would appear to be a plentiful supply. □



Patterson after years of harassment and threats. 'Year is part of my life'

# In the driver's seat

## Jacques Villeneuve is racing's hottest commodity

BY JAMES DEACON

**B**ringing the 48-degree heat of the infield at Michigan International Speedway, a crowd has gathered by the side of a huge blue-and-white motorboat in the garage area behind the pits. The pit premium priced tickets gave them access to the garage and put them on practice days before the Marlboro 500, an IndyCar race in Brooklyn, Mich., and they are anxious to see the man who looks all drivers on America's premier racing circuit. The object of their affection, Jacques Villeneuve, is in the trailer going over last-minute details with his team before practice. When it is time to head to the car, he tugs on his hooded and helmet and walks straight into the middle of the owner, taking post from constructed boards and signing autographs without slowing his break pace to the pits. The race struggle to keep up, but for a lucky few, it is worth it. Sweating from the chase, Nathan Rodriguez, a 17-year-old high-school senior from Battle Creek, Mich., proudly

displays a Villeneuve signature on a program. "He's young, he's fast and he's a nice guy," Rodriguez explains. "And hey, he was the Indy 500 race '90!"

Talk about hot. Villeneuve, a dashing, blue-eyed native of St-Jean-Richelieu, Que., has soared to the pinnacle of North American motor racing, and is being chased by teams, sponsors and fans on two continents. In less than two years on the extremely competitive PPG IndyCar World Series circuit, the 24-year-old has already won five races, four of them this season. With only four races left in the season, including the Molson Indy in Vancouver on Sept. 3, he held a commanding 30-point lead in the series championship over American veteran Bobby Rahal. In the United States, Villeneuve is revered for winning the Indianapolis 500 last May at the venerable Brickyard, the hallowed ground of American racing. And in England last week, making his first test run of a Formula One car—

which is lighter and more powerful than his IndyCar cousin—he served notice that he could be just as fast on the glamorous European circuit, the same stage on which his late father, Gilles, starred 15 years ago. Young Villeneuve is expected to decide whether or not to jump to the Formula One circuit within the next week. But the man who makes his long 300 km/h reflexes to rush into anything, "There are more things involved than just driving," he says. "Right now, I have to make decisions with my head, not my heart."

In the end, though, Villeneuve's head and heart will likely take him to Europe—if not next season, then soon after. In 1993, he faced Gilles, moved Jacques, his younger sister Michele, and their mother, Jeanne, from St-Jean-Richelieu, Que., to Monaco. And while Gilles was killed in a spectacular crash at the 1982 Belgian Grand Prix, the family remained in Monaco—and Jacques inherited a

two-year career with a right season, was leading this year's Indianapolis 500 until he incurred a penalty for passing the pace car just before a restart late in the race. And Paul Tracy, 26, of West Hill, Ont., has won 10 races in five years on the circuit, including two this season. Last week, Tracy signed a reported five-year, \$13.6-million deal with the most powerful team in IndyCar, Marlboro Team Penske.

In the other North American racing classes, 20-year-old Greg Moore of Maple Ridge, B.C., has dominated the PPG Firestone IndyLights Championship, winning eight of the first nine races this season, while Toronto's David Engvall, 28, is leading the PPG's Ind. /Toyota Atlantic Championship for the third straight year. If Villeneuve and Engvall hold their positions, Canadians will sweep all three major open-wheel racing classes in North America. "It is tough to find the kind of sponsorship money you need to go to IndyCar racing," says Engvall, "so it is great that these guys in IndyCar have done so well. There is more media attention for all Canadian drivers."



On his way:  
Leader of the pack



Tacked onto an exclusive for teams and sponsors, Villeneuve is becoming an increasingly appointed motor hound, removed from the heat, but not misadventure habits of previous teammates. The reformed bad boy is meticulously clean—racers must take off their shoes—and it is surprisingly quiet considering the roar of high-performance engines outside. On a sofa towards the back, 20-year-old St-Jean-Richelieu's Gros d'Allou is watching a P. D. James mystery. Gros d'Allou, a third-year communications major at Montreal's Concordia University, met Villeneuve six years ago at a Canada Day party in Montreal, but they began dating only two years ago. "I had been riding in Japan and went to Monaco for a holiday," Villeneuve says. "We met and since then"—big exaggerated sigh—"It has been a love story."

As the racing world moves in for a closer look at the emerging phenom, Villeneuve has increasingly retreated. He has agreed to only a limited number of media interviews and personal appearances, and his crew members discussed "Pete Dinkler" on the radio sooner than he is to get around the infield. Without a lot of downtime, Gros d'Allou says, he becomes too hyper. Villeneuve says he is not shutting out his public as much as he is honoring his first priority—to be prepared to race. "If you overdo it, the racing suffers and then you will be nothing," he says.

He is also striving to keep a level head in his accomplishments. He is, his associates all say, a "normal" guy. He is a natural rather than a washed-out the Aussies and Americans in the group teasingly call him "Jack," not "Jacques" (they call his publicist, Montrealer Françoise Carter, Frank Carter). And he has stayed away from the glitz side of the business—the ferocious sponsor parties and red carpets. "He is more afraid of the glare than he is of the wall," Gros d'Allou says.

Even in the planned surroundings of his motor home, Villeneuve cannot completely escape the responsibilities of his high-speed life. The next day's Marlboro 500 is on North America's fastest track, a one-mile oval on which he crashed a year before. And right after the race, he is scheduled to fly to England for the Williams-Benetton test, the Indy-versus-Formula One question weighs heavily. "It's a life decision, although I want it to be by me," he says. "But when a big decision comes, either you take it or it gets closed. So you have to make a good decision, not just for next year but



for five years down the road."

Villeneuve adored his father, who died at age 30, when Jacques was 11. "I did not dislike him because he was a racer," he says. "Like my dad, I disliked him because he was my father." But the popular Coffey, who scored six Formula One victories in five seasons for Ferrari, was also demanding of his son, adding to the pressure that already went with their name. After his death, his legend grew, and the younger Villeneuve knows it is inescapable. "I could never surpass what he has done," he says. "I could win 20 championships and he would still be out there in the stars."

Though not cocky, Villeneuve is emphatically his own man. Pollock, a former schoolteacher, first met his future client at the Swiss boarding school where Villeneuve was sent immediately after his father died. "He was the wisest kid in his class, but he was also cheerful, more clever and more intelligent than any of the other 11-year-olds," Pollock says. "He did not try to be the



Green field: Villeneuve, engineer Tony Grove, 'normal'

leader of the pack—he just was. And if there was trouble, he was in the middle of it. He was never seemed to get caught."

Villeneuve was eventually kicked out of his high school, but got his racing trouble. He was simply deriving too much tape to resist. "I started racing when I was 17, so I stopped some of my youth," he says. "I don't regret it, but some of those memory parties that I see at parties, they look like a lot of fun." In 1986, he began competing in an Italian touring car series. From 1989 to 1990, he drove in Formula One circuits in Italy and France, holding a high 11th second in the drivers' standings in a substantial car.

His name and his Formula Three success attracted the attention of Barry Green, a veteran IndyCar engineer, and Peyer's Ltd., a major sponsor of Canadian drivers. With Villeneuve, they finished third in



Grove d'Alton with the winner's 'love story'

the first-ever Indianapolis 500, scored his first win at Road America in Ellsworth Lake, Wis., and was named rookie of the year for his sixth place finish in the drivers' standings. "As soon as we started racing in IndyCar, I knew I was something special," Grove says. "I had big ideas and we would go out and win them."

Grove's words bore him in. "It's the human instinct," Grove says. "We like to have fun, but we also like to get things done." Grove members are engaging and quick to laugh, but they also regularly win pit stop competitions and give Villeneuve a competitive car for each race

track's conditions. "The biggest factor in speed is the setup of the car," Villeneuve says. "It's not just having the technology to go fast, you have to have the right mix of people to make things work."

Among Villeneuve's talents is his ability to maintain his concentration around the mayhem of racing. "When I get started on something, I get focused and that's all that exists," he says. Grove d'Alton agrees. "When he's with me or his friends, he is outgoing, he can smile," she says. "But at the track, in the car, he's in a world of his own." Steyer focused served him well at Indianapolis, where, with many driving and fleet pit stops, he overtook a two-lap penalty for overtaking the pace car during a caution early in the race, the last that he had to drive five many miles that the second-place finisher makes his victory all the more astonishing. "It shows his strength of character," says Pollock. "It's under a lot of pressure, yet under that pressure he reacts positively."

As an adult, Villeneuve has retained some of his cheekiness and has a racer's smile. He is also refreshingly direct. Before the Monaco Indy in Toronto last month, he was emphatically critical of the contrived street course on which the race was being run. And he is disinterested in the usual sports clichés at a recent race, a reporter asked if, having built a substantial lead as the 1990 Cup standings, he would play it safe or continue to give 100 per cent to win each race. "I cannot give 110 per cent," replied Villeneuve, his blue eyes smiling. "I can give no more than 100 per cent."

Racing, he says, is a constant learning process. "You are never content simply at the top," he says. "There is always more for improvement." Grove d'Alton was the last year, you still have to work as hard as the last week because there are 15 or 20 cars within a half a second of one another." Whether or not he is ready to tackle the more demanding Formula One cars, Villeneuve certainly has the skillful tools for the European career. He is fluent in his first and, of course, can switch easily between English and French. He also has that marketable name. Gordon Kirby, U.S. editor of London-based *Autosport* magazine, says Villeneuve already has a following in Europe. "There are no very much aware of his accomplishments in Indy racing," Kirby says. "And there's a great deal of interest in him coming to Formula One—more than any other Indy driver."

No matter how far away he goes, Villeneuve remains a proud Canadian. Although he and his mother will never have all learned perfect French accents in their years in Montreal, he says, when they get together they revert to Québecois, "as if we lived in Québec all our lives." Regarding the nationalistic aspirations of his home province, he says every country goes too caught up in its own problems. "When you are outside, you do not put on a mask," he says. "I am Canadian, and that's it." He is also his father's son, a legacy to bear but also to honor. If he does sum to race in Formula One, Villeneuve will continue to drive as he has on the Indy circuits—with his father's No. 27, and a little red Maple Leaf on the side of his car. □

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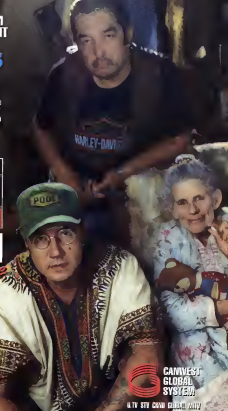


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## PEOPLE

### A MODEL ROLE IN TELEVISION

Changing careers can be daunting, but Canadian model/actress **Daniela Olivieri**, 22, says she is up to the challenge. She is making her acting debut as Alessandra in *Falouts and Me*, a romantic comedy about a young man—a great fan of Italian designer **Federico Fellini**—who is searching for his identity and the perfect woman. The Global Television Network will broadcast the made-for-television movie on Aug. 16. Olivieri, who modeled in Europe for the past two years, says it was intimidating to work with such veteran actors as Michael Gambier, Richard Zepke and John Gilbert. But that was not necessarily a bad thing, she adds. "Knowing that everyone around me had so much experience just made me work harder."

Olivieri switching careers



### A CAREER OF SILLY MOVIES

He has spent his life making movies that are unabashedly silly—including *National Lampoon's Animal House*, *The Blues Brothers* and *Amazon Women on the Moon*. So it should come as no surprise that the latest project from director **John Landis** is called *The Stupid*. "The title is sort of a misnomer," says Landis, who was wrapping up filming in Toronto. "People would say, 'what's it

about?' and you could say 'politics' or 'the media' and they think it's perfect." It is actually a children's movie based on the whimsical children's books of **James Marshall** and **Harry Allard**. **Tom Arnold**—who just scored on to play Ralph Kramden in the new movie *Three Men in a Cradle*—is a feature-length version of *The Housewives*—has the starring role of Stanley Stupid. Brilliant casting.



Fooling around again

are always set in the United States is solely for American publishers—because she focuses on her characters' emotions. She adds, "Everybody has the same fears, the same insecurities."

you think" look, and jumping from airplanes. The so-called *Elvis* Team, the only group of leaping Elvis impersonators licensed by coronators in Graceland, Elvis's estate, in Memphis, Tenn., descended on Collingwood, Ont., recently for the first annual *Elvis Tribute and Convention*, which attracted up to 15,000 people. Asked why they do what they do, McCowan pointed to the throngs of adoring fans chanting "Elvis! Elvis!" and said, "Look at this! This is why we do it." Long live the King.

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS



Elvis impersonators at a convention

### A WHOLE LOT OF FAKIN' GOING ON

There are Elvis impersonators and then there are sky-diving Elvis impersonators. For the past two years, **Paul McCowan** and his colleagues from Cincinnati, Ohio, have been paying tribute to their hero by donning white jumpsuits, complete with tiny light bulbs for that authentic "Vibe

### WRITING FOR A WIDE AUDIENCE

Like many other Canadian artists, writer **Jay Fielding** is more popular abroad than at home. Not only is she a bestselling author in the United States, but her psychological thrillers are sold as far afield as Ireland, Slovenia and Malaysia. Indeed, Fielding, who lives in Toronto and has just released her 11th novel, *Don't Cry Now*, currently has translations of two of her earlier works, *See Jane Run* and *Tell Me No Secrets*, in the top 10 on the German best-seller lists. Fielding speculates that foreign readers relate to her stories—which



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## THE ARTS

# Manhattan, N.S.

Paradise is a personal thing. Accomplished U.S. theater director Julianne Ackleson discovered hers a quarter of a century ago when the opposite summer heat and closer drove her and her then-husband, composer Philip Glass, out of their New York City home. They headed north, intending to stop in Maine, "but I don't know—I guess we just kept on going until we reached here," recalls the divorced Ackleson. "Here" is the western coast of Cape Breton Island—a place known for breathtaking scenery and as the breeding ground of R. to MacNeil, the Rockin' Family and other Celtic music sensations. The summer home for the former artistic director of the New York Shakespeare Festival is a high-ceilinged cedar bungalow with an uninterrupted view of sky, sea and coastline. "It is a thousand miles from New York," observed the director—currently at work on Stravinsky's *The Dances of Death* in collaboration with Glass and as an adaptation of Michael Ondaatje's *Possession* in the Family. But out from New York, her house is flanked by properties

owned by Glass and screenwriter-director Rudy Wurlitzer (*Shogun* and *Johnny the Kid*, *Let's Dancin'*). Most often, she takes a walk on the beach with Herman Ford, who lives in a nearby farmhouse with her husband, Robert MacKinnon, the heretofore abstract painter who divides the year between Manhattan and Kent Dartmouth, N.S.

Make no mistake—Inverness County, Cape Breton, is no Martha's Vineyard, the Massachusetts getaway where the bright lights of Manhattan's artistic circles gather each summer. "That's the last thing any of us wants," declares Ford, whose sister, Helen Tworok, editor of the New York City-based *Boulevard* magazine *Zone*, introduced her to Cape Breton's rugged beauty back in the late 1960s. Still, the area has drawn as eclectic and accomplished array of summerers as from New York over the past several decades, including world-renowned sculptor Richard

Serra, who has a home and studio outside the village of Inverness, and versatile photographer and filmmaker Robert Frank, who has owned a house with his wife, artist Jane Lind, in this tiny settlement of Nelson Mines since 1970. They all appear to crave anonymity and solitude—a chance to regroup, rest and work in a setting so beautiful and a culture so refreshingly different that a normal routine. As Ford put it, "Here, we are all at our best."

For Ken Nishi, 74, a Japanese-American painter from Seattle, Wash., who arrived in the area just after the Second World War, Inverness County struck an even deeper chord. "There's something elemental and

meaningful about living here," he says, gazing at the ocean view from his studio up the road from the Frank-Lind house, built on land he bought in 1950. He spent the first summers living in a gap tent, taking and sketching the surrounding highlands. "I would arrive at these little

villages and the people would treat me like I was the mayor," he recalls.

Nowadays—when the locals may run into monologist Spalding Gray on the beach near Inverness (he vacationed there last year) or actor Alan Arkin at the local Co-Op (he is building an oceanfront log home near Chatham)—the arrival of another American artist



Cape Breton's western coast: Philip Glass and Alan Arkin have places there

does not cause much of a stir. But some of the artists who have long established part-time homes on Cape Breton are helping to put the island on the international cultural map. A retrospective of Swiss-born Frank's career now touring the world contains a number of images of Cape Breton's bleak, desolate beauty. Among the long list of films that Wurlitzer has made in Sandy Mountain (1987), the story of a search for a legendary Cape Breton guitar maker, was an eclectic

cast that includes the star from *Big Fish*, Bill MacNeil. And the longest-running collective theatre troupe in the United States is the New York-based Nelson Mines group, which Ackleson helped form in 1970 during her first, brief visit to Cape Breton.

But Ackleson is best known on the island because of a chance visit she made in 1982 to a barn dance in Sandy West Magazine, where she first glimpsed teenage folk singer Ashley MacIsaac. The rest is pure fairy tale a

few days later, she invited him to perform at the New York Public Library in her production of *Wigged*, the classic German drama by Georg Buchner, with music composed by Glass. From there, MacIsaac's career took off. At Glass's New York house he met singer-composer Paul Simon, and a month later he was on stage at Carnegie Hall as part of a benefit concert that Simon put together. That led to appearances on an album released this year by Simon's wife, singer Edie Brickell, and to MacIsaac's current tour across the United States with Irish music giants The Chieftains. "Ashley," declares Ackleson, "is so talented that he would make it whether I ran him or not."

Still, it was almost inevitable that one of the summer folk would encounter MacIsaac. Apart from time spent working as a shepherd with his batteries, many of them run frequently with year-rounders—playing cards, throwing potluck dinners and even trying the intimate tap dances at the highly exclusive foot-tappers in the area. Few people get summer in Cape Breton. "Alan Arkin" is a local teenager wondered about when asked if he had planned the star of movies such as *Catch-22* (1970) and *Glasgow Glen Ross* (1992), who was building his home just down the road. "I've never heard of him" Which, most probably, is just how Arkin and most of the other stars from away like it.

JOHN DeMONT is Inverness County

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- ☐ Stomach discomfort during or after eating
- ☐ Need to belch
- ☐ The feeling of food coming back up or a bitter taste in the back of your throat
- ☐ Nausea
- ☐ Gas
- ☐ Medication doesn't work as well as you'd like it to

If you checked off another symptom in addition to your pain/heartburn, you may be suffering from a motility problem, not excess acid.

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A message from the Janssen Education Division

## BOOKS

# Female liberation

*How the Pill changed relations between the sexes*

**THE PILL: A BIOGRAPHY OF THE DRUG THAT CHANGED THE WORLD**

By Bernard Ashell  
(Random House, 417 pages, \$32)

In 1953, American nurse and birth-control advocate Margaret Sanger received a letter from a 30-year-old woman with 11 children, aged 1 to 13. The New Jersey mother suffered from lacy and heart disease. Her family was very strict, and "money one of the children," as she wrote, was "dictated." It was just one of hundreds of similar stories that Sanger heard in her pioneering birth-control work. A quarter of a century earlier, she had watched her own mother die of tuberculosis, at the age of 58, after bearing 11 children and suffering seven miscarriages. These experiences drove Sanger in her quest to give women greater control over conception. As one of the forces behind the creation of the birth control pill that would become widely available in the 1960s, the accomplished nurse more than fits in his moving new book, *The Pill*, American writer Bernard Ashell's feminist series law that tiny capsule changed sex—and relations between the sexes—forever, and shook the Roman Catholic Church to its core.

The Pill is a charming reminder of how many dramatic changes sprang from the invention of oral contraception. The drug altered lives of unwed pregnancy and improved the sex lives of millions of couples. It saved the feminist movement by giving women more control over their bodies, enabling them to pursue careers and postpone having families. For that reason, it also has the dubious distinction—because women's ability to conceive drops off with age—of being partly responsible for the fertility problems in North America. As Ashell notes, there is one obvious marker of the contraceptive's impact: "The identity of this extraordinary drug among the thousands of poisons, poisons, poisons, capsules, tablets and nutrients for sale at any pharmacy anywhere," he writes, "all you need to do is apply the word pill with a capital P."

Ashell is all was Sanger, who, from the beginning, was a radical—first in the political, economic, and social and intellectual freedom of women, and later simply for their freedom to use birth control. In 1916, the separated mother of two and her sister Ethel Byrne—also a nurse—established the first birth-control clinic in the United States, in Brooklyn. But it was not until Sanger held a dinner at New York City in 1921 that the world was truly set in motion for the Pill. With the financial support of the wealthy Katherine McCormick, who was in the words of eminent Harvard psychologist John Rock, "desperately in love," Sanger assembled her team, starting with research scientist Gregory Pincus, who, in turn, backed around for others who could be helpful, including Rock. Ashell notes that Sanger and company were not the first to try to improve conception. In the sixth century, medical men used

women to prevent pregnancy by wearing a cat liver in a tube on the left foot or placing a child's tooth in the anus. Some European women in the Middle Ages believed that to avoid pregnancy all they had to do was spit three times into a trough, usually on top of their sisters' graves and yell three times, "I don't want any more children." Through the centuries, all over the world, women have tried various spells, poisons and other techniques to control their fertility. In a 1934 medical treatise, Rock and Pincus offered something with a great deal more scientific reliability: the hormone progesterone, obtained from the Mexican yucca plant. And the test results were perfect: one of 50 Massachusetts women who volunteered to take the drug outlasted. Over the next three years, the Pill was further tested and refined. It finally won U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval in 1957.

Because it was still considered taboo to interfere with fertility, the FDA initially approved the Pill only as a treatment for menstrual disorders. By 1958, 500,000 American women claiming to have problem cycles were receiving treatment. Finally, in May, 1960, the FDA approved it as an oral contraceptive. Ashell does not deal with the controversy as to whether the Pill did what was supposed to (and what it didn't) do. Canada, where the Pill did not what was supposed to (and what it didn't) do. By 1967, roughly 32.6 million women around the world were taking the Pill. By 1984, estimates ran as high as 80 million.

The Pill's instant popularity forced the Vatican to come to terms with it. "Devised by a woman's pill," writes Ashell, "the largest religious institution in the world was overwhelmed, not admitting to hold back to one piece." In a last-minute section that reads more like a thriller than nonfiction, Ashell details the Catholic Church's struggle. From 1963 until 1969, Pope Paul VI's handwritten condemnations of 57 lay people and church officials studied the morality of the Pill. In the end, a majority accepted it—but the Pope ruled against it. In 1975, a survey of American Catholics conducted by the University of Chicago, Rev. Andrew Greeley concluded that the Pope's decision would be seen in the future as "one of the worst mistakes in the history of Catholic Christianity."

A veteran journalist and author, Ashell brings formidable skills to the drama surrounding the drug. In *The Pill*, he deftly mixes science, history, social commentary and biography. The book is a fast-paced and endlessly fascinating journey through the conception, birth and life of one of the most important—and controversial—drugs of all time.

NOVA UNDERWOOD



The Pill, Sanger (below) getting women control over conception



PHOTO BY JAMES HARRIS FOR TIME





# Saskatchewan in the familial way

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

So, you see, there is Eden, who can't be church choir in the Great United Church in Berlin, B.C., for 40 years. There are Ruby and Lloyd, who belong to three different skating clubs around Stuyves, Ont., and skate three nights a week. They go up to Ottawa and skate the Rideau Canal.

There is young Brian, who is into computers but is missing his true life should be in Hollywood, his (dubious) good looks making him a combination of Fred Flynn and Clark Gable. There is another Lloyd, whose Tiger Ray on the bags is incredible and who says while he is going up the bagging platform "crash at his fingers, 'Tis still dangerous!"

Outside the Endless Community Hall, an hour south of Regina, the wheat elevators come face south to the sky. The round bales of wheat lie in the ditches. A young deer, a family look-alike, bounds through the waving grain.

There is Dore, looking somewhat like John Derek, who has been school principal and organist at his church for some time. There is Harvey, who used to fly in Burma in our last altercation with the Japanese and has driven in from Prince George during the occasion. Gower has accompanied him, since area, as we know, can never master the courage to ask for directions.

Jim is here, father of Peter. He is a hopeless football addict, smoking out from the hall periodically not for a smoke or a pipe but to listen on the track radio to matches of the Bayliff Bluebirds game against antelopes from some outcovey burg in the Deep South. Local yaks, what is the one player that looks a little Graham Gault of 30,000 believers with a Roughriders game attended by 30,000? Answer: "Jesus Christ!"

There is never heard Leslie, who is in from St. Albert, Alta., where she works as the arts centre and is married to a former big-league hockey player who is an accountant. There are Jim and Janice, lawyers for their parties, now claiming to be too old for it but, pled by negligence law in the night by trouble with

check on the score. Dale enjoys with his granddaughters. The bar, no doubt, praising the French nuclear tests in the South Pacific, buyers fine wine and serves the banana beer and berry liqueur.

In the morning, those who have survived make it to a trapdoor in a rough ditch. Wayne with a deadly eye can knock off any day person in looks as to emerge. A loud, some short knicker who wore a pink, pink helmet most of the weekend, and only introduced in a shotgun on short notice, actually paged one of the targets and up give raised her weapon over her head, looking for all the world like Che Guevara. It is suspected the clip pigeon was armed with a self-destruct grenade.

Following, of course, by more food, Stuck-tooth berry pie. Nine types of chili. Pickles. You can't enter Saskatchewan without being inducted into the Order of the Pickle. There is a person, that the cook the red chaise was inhaled somewhere between the parking lot and the kitchen.

The last—half a cow—is barbecued in an old drum buried in a hill.

There is Doris, who has a photographic memory and has measured her age as the family tree that Lloyd (of skating fame) has recorded on his computer (while Ruby looks weathers by computer).

There is Irene, who designs jewelry while she is in her some every winter with Don Vaughan, with a sin boggy too that would give George Hamilton, arrives from Libya, where he works in the oil industry. He is one of the handsome sons of "Ade" and is probably one of the reasons why they had to cancel the "touch" football game and the "bikes versus the outlaws" tag at once.

Things start getting nasty after it was discovered that the kids had let their end of the rope is a tree.

There is Myra, who has returned from five weeks visiting her sister in Jakarta in Indonesia and could never get used to all the servants. Diane, daughter of Doris, has her tape recorder and collects messages for her mother in Maple Ridge, B.C., home of Larry Wolfert, the first Canadian millionaire in cry baby love ball.

The sky never rains, nor does the food, or the laughter. The puffy white clouds follow like sails. You can drive close to an hour without any danger of taking anyone. The women use you kill on the fly, none of this don't-mess-up-my-makeup air kiss Toronto nonsense.

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Inside his his over-whelming property the men looking in it they're just been out from the trucking coast of the Green Bay Packers. Harvey checks in with his Lloyd has the clipping of his seed. Les, who is no longer with us, has his pack. Jack, who has also gone in his reward, would have been proud of his sons, most of whom could make the Green Bay Packers line tomorrow. By the time it's all over, Kaskas has declared a dividend.

Small children, as in all Prairie provinces, take over the dance floor. Jim slips outside to



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